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NORMAL OUTLINES
—♦ OF ♦—
GENERAL HISTORY

TABLES OF GREAT MEN OF CENTURIES

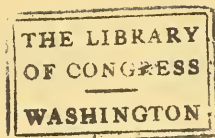
HISTORICAL SAYINGS AND PSEUDONYMS

Questions and Answers

By A. L. RYMER

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY
1898

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Preface.

The plan of these Outlines of General History has been so adapted that they may be used with any text-books, and much information might be obtained from them alone.

The author has felt the need of just such a work in the school room, and these outlines are the result of his experience in teaching the subject.

I do not claim originality (and who does in history) in anything except the arrangement, and I would be willing to credit all those who so desire with some shares of stock in this feature.

In the tables, Great Men of Centuries, Pseudonyms and Sayings, and others, do not expect to find completeness; but only a *guide* for more complete work. For elementary work, they are probably full enough.

Especial attention is directed to the arrangement of the *questions and answers*. Many "Quiz Books" are objectionable because they do not train mind action, but depend upon the memory altogether; and a question may be as dif-

ferent in relation to the proceeding one as a simoom is different from a monsoon. This objection is met (I hope) by grouping the questions under designated headings, and placing them in chronological order. In this manner, one question leads to another one, often on the same subject, and we proceed from the "known to the related unknown," and by means of association review history systematically.

England is treated of more fully because of its historical nearness to us, and the United States is purposely omitted, for the reason that every student of General History is supposed to be well versed in the history of his own country.

A. L. R.

Buffalo, W. Va., May 3, 1897.



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Outlines of General History.

Chapter I.—Races of Mankind.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. BLACK RACE. | { | 1. Negroes. | |
| | | 2. Australians. | |
| II. YELLOW RACE. | { | 1. Chinese. | { 6. Huns. |
| | | 2. Burmese. | { 7. Finns. |
| | | 3. Tartars. | { 8. Esquimaux. |
| | | 4. Mongols. | { 9. Malays. † |
| | | 5. Turks. | { 10. Indians. (Amer.) ‡ |
| III. WHITE RACE. | { | 1. Semitic Family. | { 1. Chaldeans. * |
| | | (Descendants of Shem). | { 2. Assyrians. |
| | | | { 3. Babylonians. |
| | | | { 4. Canaanites (chiefly). |
| | | | { 5. Phoenicians. |
| | | | { 6. Hebrews. |
| | | | { 7. Arabs. |
| | | 2. Hamitic Family. | { 1. Egyptians. |
| | | (Descendants of Ham.) | { 2. Libyans. |
| | | | { 3. Cushites. |
| | | | { 1. Indo-Iranic Branch. |
| | | | { 1. Hindoos. |
| | | | { 2. Medes. |
| | | | { 3. Persians. |
| | | 3. Aryan Family. | { 2. Graco-Italic Branch. |
| | | | { 1. Greeks. |
| | | | { 2. Romans. |

† Classed as a separate race by some authors. ‡ Also known as Indian or Red Race.
 * Partly Semitic.

III. WHITE RACE.— Cont'd.	(Descendants of Japheth.)	3. Celtic Branch.	1. Picts.
			2. Scotts.
		4. Teutonic Branch.	3. Britons.
			4. Gauls.
		5. Slavonic Branch.	1. Scandi- navians.
			2. Germans.
			1. Russians.
			2. Poles.

Chapter II.—Divisions of History.

I. ANCIENT HISTORY.	{	1. Date—From the Earliest times to 476 A. D.	{	1. Egypt.	
		2. Countries.		2. Babylonia-Assyria.	
				3. Judea.	
				4. China and India.	
				5. Phœnicia.	
				6. Medo-Persia.	
				7. Greece.	
				8. Rome.	
II. MEDLÆ- VAL HISTORY.	{	1. Date.	{	1. Dark Ages.	{ From 476 A. D.
				2. Dawn.	{ to 1100 A. D.
		2. Topics.	{	1. The Teutons.	{ From 1100 A. D.
				2. Byzantium.	{ to 1500 A. D.
3. Mohammedanism.					
				4. Charlemagne.	
				5. The Crusaders.	
				6. The 100 Years War.	
				7. War of the Roses.	
				8. Rise of Mod'n Nations.	
				9. Great Men.	

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| III. MOD-
ERN
HISTORY. | { | 1. Date—From 1500 to the Present Time. | { | 1. The 16th Century. |
| | | 2. Important Events of | | 2. The 17th Century. |
| | | | | 3. The 18th Century. |
| | | | | 5. The 19th Century. |
| | | | | 5. Great Men. |

Chapter III.—Egypt.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------|
| I. GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS. | { | 1. Upper Egypt. |
| | | 2. Middle Egypt. |
| | | 3. Lower Egypt. |
| II. LOCATION AND SIZE. | { | 1. On the Nile in Eastern Africa. |
| | | 2. It is as large as Georgia. |
| III. POLITI-
CAL
HISTORY. | { | 1. The Old Empire 3700 B. C. to 1900 B. C. |
| | | 2. The Middle Empire 1900 B. C. to 1525 B. C. |
| | | 1. Pyramids built at Gizeh in 4th Dynasty. |
| | | 2. Organization of Military Service. |
| | | 3. Memphis Supplanted by Thebes in the 11th Dynasty. |
| | | 4. War with Ethiopians. |
| | | 5. Conquered by the Hyksos. |
| | | 1. Rule of the "Shepherd Kings". |
| | | 2. Thotmes III. drives off the Hyksos and becomes King. |

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 3. The New Empire
1525 B. C.
to 525 B. C. | { | 1. Her Great Glory. |
| | | 2. Conquered by Persia. |
| | | 3. Its Decline. |

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------|---|-----------------|
| IV. NOTED
MEN. | { | 1. Rulers. | { | 1. Amosis. |
| | | | | 2. Khufu. |
| | | | | 3. Rameses II. |
| | | | | 4. Thotmes III. |
| | | | | 5. Menepthah. |
| | | 2. Joseph. | { | 6. Necho. |
-
- | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------|--|--|
| V. CIVILIZA-
TION. | { | 1. Classes of People. | { | 1. Priests. | | |
| | | | | 2. Soldiers. | | |
| | | | | 3. Lower Classes. | | |
| | | | | 2. They had reverence for their kings. | | |
| | | 3. Noted on account of | { | 1. Pyramids. | | |
| | | | | 2. Obelisks. | | |
| | | | | 3. Sphinxes. | | |
| | | | | 4. Statues. | | |
| | | | | 5. Hieroglyphics. | | |
| | | | | 6. Mummies. | | |
| 4. The People

were | { | 1. Weavers. | | | | |
| | | 2. Dyers. | | | | |
| | | 3. Miners of Precious Ores. | | | | |
| | | 4. Manufacturers of Glass. | | | | |
| | | 5. Potters. | | | | |
| | | 6. Mathematicians. | | | | |
| | | 7. Astronomers. | | | | |
| 5. Their
Literature | { | 1. Was chiefly Religious. | | | | |
| | | 2. Written on Papyrus Scrolls. | | | | |
| | | 3. Phatokep's "Book of the Dead"—chief work. | | | | |
| 6. Religion. | { | Consist-
ed of | { | 1. Belief in an In-
visible God. | | |
| | | | | 2. Triads | | |

V. CIVILIZA- TION.— Continued.	{	6. Religion.	{	1. Con- sisted of	{	like	1. Osiris- husband.	
							2. Isis--wife.	
							3. Horus— son.	
							3. Planets.	
							4. Wor- ship of Ani- mals.	1. Cats.
								2. Goats.
								3. Bulls.
								4. Sheep
								5. Croc- odiles.
							2. Character—Superstitious in the extreme.	
7. Education—priestly.								

Chapter IV.—(2) Babylonia-Assyria.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	{	1. Chaldea.		
		2. Shinar.		
		3. Mesopotamia.		
		4. Babylonia.		
		5. Assyria.		
		6. Armenia.		
II. LOCATION AND SIZE.	{	1. In South-western Asia.		
		2. Extent—From the Mediterranean Sea to the Caspian and from the Taurus Mountains to Egypt and the Persian Gulf.		
		3. About five times as large as Texas.		
III. POLITICAL HISTORY.	{	1. Chaldean Supremacy (4000 B. C. to 1250 B. C.	{	1. Nimrod founds Babylon.
				2. Sargon I.
				3. Uruch, King of Ur.
				4. Rise of Assyria.

III. POLITICAL HISTORY.— Cont'd.	2. Assyrian Supremacy, (1250 B.C. to 625 B.C.)	1. Important Kings.	1. Tiglathinin.
			2. Tiglath-Pileser I.
	3. Babylonian Supremacy, (625 B. C. to 538 B. C.)	1. Its Kings.	3. Sardanapalus II.
			4. Shalamanezer II.
IV. CIVILIZATION.	1. Were noted because	2. Babylon Conquered by Persians 538 B. C.	5. Tiglath— Pileser II.
			6. Sennecharib.
	1. These people were noted because they	3. Named the Stars.	7. Esarhaddon.
			8. Necho.
		4. Described the Zodiac.	2. Fall of Nineveh—625 B. C.
			1. Nabopolassar.
		5. Observed Eclipses.	1. Its Kings.
			2. Nebuchednezzar.
		6. Built canals, aqueducts and Palaces.	3. Nabonadius.
			4. Belshazzar.
		7. Erected Aquariums and Hanging Gardens.	2. Babylon Conquered by Persians 538 B. C.
			1. Studied the Heavenly Bodies
		8. Made Gold, Silver and Bronze Vases.	2. Divided the year into days and hours.
		9. Made Woven Stuffs.	
		10. Used Transparent and Painted Glass.	
		11. Buried their dead in Honey and Clay Jars.	
		12. Married their Daughters at Auction.	

IV. CIVILIZATION.—
Continued.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 2. Their Literature. | { | 1. Was written in Cuneiform characters on pillow-shaped Tablets and Cylinders. | { | 1. Law. |
| | | | | 2. History. |
| 2. And they had a Library of Clay Books on | { | 2. And they had a Library of Clay Books on | { | 3. Mathematics. |
| | | | | 4. Botany. |
| | | | | 5. Astronomy. |
| | | | | 6. Zoology. |
| | | | | 7. Astrology. |
| | | | | 8. Religion. |
-
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------|
| 3. Religion | { | 1. Consisted of | { | 1. <i>Il.</i> or <i>Ra.</i> —Chief God. |
| | | | | 1. Ana—Chaotic Spirit. |
| 2. Character | { | 2. Character | { | 2. Bel—Hunter. |
| | | | | 3. Hoa—Lord of the Abyss |
| Idol-
trous. | { | 3. Other Triad as | { | 1. Sin—Moon God. |
| | | | | 2. San—Sun God. |
| | | | | 3. Vul—Air God. |
| | | 4. Planetary Deities as | { | 1. Saturn |
| | 2. Jupiter. | | | |
| | | | | 3. Mars, etc. |

Chapter V.—(3) Judea.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|---|---------------|
| I. TRIBAL DIVISIONS. | { | 1. Simon. | { | 7. Reuben. |
| | | 2. Judah. | | 8. Asher. |
| | | 3. Dan. | | 9. Zebulun. |
| | | 4. Benjamin. | | 10. Naphtali. |
| | | 5. Manasseh. | | 11. Levi. |
| | | 6. Gad. | | 12. Joseph. |

- II. LOCATION AND SIZE. {
1. Situate on East of the Red Sea, South of the Mediterranean Sea.
 2. About one-third as large as West Virginia.

- III. POLITICAL HISTORY. {
1. Patri-archal Age. (2000 B. C. to 1491 B. C.) {
 1. Great Men. {
 1. Abraham.
 2. Isaac.
 3. Jacob.
 4. Moses.
 2. The Bondage in Egypt.
 3. The Exodus 1491 B. C.
 1. Military Chiefs. {
 1. Moses.
 2. Joshua.
 2. Judges. {
 1. Othniel.
 2. Ehud.
 3. Shagmar.
 4. Deborah and Balak.
 5. Gideon.
 6. Abimelech.
 7. Tolah.
 8. Jair.
 9. Jephthah.
 10. Ibzan.
 11. Elon.
 12. Abdon.
 13. Eli.
 14. Samson.
 15. Samuel.
 3. Conquest of Palestine. {
 1. Saul, 40 yrs.
 2. David, 40 yrs.
 3. Solomon, 40 yrs.
 2. Age of the Judges (1491 B. C. to 1095 B. C.) {
 1. Its Kings {
 1. Saul, 40 yrs.
 2. David, 40 yrs.
 3. Solomon, 40 yrs.
 2. Division in 975 B. C.
 3. The Mon-archy. (1095 B. C. to 975 B. C.) {
 1. Its Kings {
 1. Saul, 40 yrs.
 2. David, 40 yrs.
 3. Solomon, 40 yrs.
 2. Division in 975 B. C.

III. POLITICAL
HISTORY.
Cont'd.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 4. Monarchy
Divided. | { | 1. Israel
(the 10
tribes).
(975 B.
C. to 722
B. C. | { | 1. Jeroboam as King. |
| | | | | 2. Capital—Sa-
maria. |
| | | | | 3. Their Captivity. |
| | | | | 4. Daniel. |
| | | | | 5. Hospitality of
Cyrus. |
-
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Judah,
Tribes of
Judah and
Benjamin.
(975 B. C.
to
586 B. C. | { | 1. Rehoboam as King.
2. Capital—Jerusalem.
3. Zedekiah—last King.
4. Captivity.
5. Summary. |
| | | |

IV. CIVILI-
ZATION.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Noted because
they | { | 1. Were Farmers. |
| | | 2. Gave us Christian and
Jewish Religions. |
| | | 3. Used the Mosaic Laws. |
| | | 4. Compelled every boy to
learn a trade. |
| | | 5. Had the first Republic. |
-
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 2. Litera-
ture. | { | 1. Books. | { | 1. Bible. |
| | | | | 2. The Talmud. |
| | | 2. Writ-
ings of | { | 1. Philo. |
| | | | | 2. Josephus. |
-
- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| 3. Education. | { | 1. Compulsory. |
| | | 2. Theocratic. |

Chapter VI.—(4) China and India.

I. LOCATION AND SIZE.

1. China is in Eastern and Middle Asia.
2. Her territory is about one-half as large as all the United States.
3. India is South and West of China and same size.

II. POLITICAL HISTORY.

1. General Nature.
 1. Isolated from other countries.
 2. Little known until about 500 B. C.
2. Chronology.
 1. Earliest date of Turanians in China, 3000 B. C.
 2. India's History begins about 1500 B. C.
 3. Migration of Aryans.
 4. Age of Confucius in China, 551 to 478 B. C.
 5. Buddha in India, 500 B. C.
 6. Alexander's Invasion of India, 327 B. C.
 7. Age of Mencius, 300 B. C.
 9. Chewangte Emperor of China, 246 B. C. to 210 B. C.
 9. Building of the Great Wall, 215 B. C. to 204 B. C.

III. CIVILIZATION.

1. India had commercial relations with Italian cities and Greece and Rome.
2. Chinese policy was, *no intercourse*.
3. They revered their ancestors.
4. Made memory a test of education.
5. Taught the 9 Classics in China and Castes in India.

III. CIVILIZATION. Cont'd.	{	6. Religion.	{	1. Kinds.	{	2. In China.	{	1. Confucianism.	
				2. Books.		2. In India— Brahmanism.		2. Taoism.	
									3. In both—Buddhism.
						2. Books of Confucius.			

Chapter VII.—(5) Phœnicia.

I. LOCATION AND SIZE.	3. Important Colonies.	1. Situate, midway between the East & West 2. Area, about 2200 square miles.	1. Cadiz, in Spain. 2. Utica and 3. Carthage.	in Africa.
II. POLITICAL HISTORY.	1. Sidonian Supremacy. (1550 B. C. to 1100 B. C.) 2. Tyrian Supremacy. (1100 B. C. to 850 B. C.) 3. Foreign Supremacy.	1. Sidon founded, 1550 B. C. 2. It becomes the Capital. 3. Tyre founded about 1150 B. C. 4. Rise of Tyre, 1100 B. C. 1. Hiram builds Temples 1025 B. C. 2. Carthage founded 880 B. C. 3. Its capture by the Assyrians 850 B. C. 1. Under Assyrians. 2. Nebuchednezzar takes Tyre, 585 B. C. 3. Alexander takes Tyre, 332 B. C. 4. Roman conquest.	1. Cyprus. 2. Sicily. 3. Sardinia.	

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| III. CIVILIZATION. | 1. Noted because they | { | 1. Gave us the alphabet. |
| | | | 2. Observed effect of Moon on Tides. |
| | | { | 3. Were Commercial Traders. |
| | | | 4. Good Carpenters and Engravers. |
| | | { | 5. Excellent farm's and miners. |
| | | | 6. Worked in { 1. Ivory. 3. Metal. 2. Pottery. 4. Glass |
| | | | 7. Used Perfumes and Ornaments. |
| | 2. Religion | { | 1. Similar to the Assyrians. |
| | | | 2. Ex-cept. { 1. They sacrificed human beings. 2. And worshiped the |
| | | | 3. Character { Idolatrous } Gods of { 1. Baal. 2. Moloch. |

Chapter VIII.—(6) Medo-Persia.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. LOCATION AND SIZE. | { | 1. East of Babylonia. |
| | | 2. Extent, from the Caspian Sea and Parthia and from the Persian Gulf to the Caucasus Mts. |
| | | 3. About six times as large as Texas at first, but afterwards became larger. |
| II. IMPORTANT COLONIAL DIVISIONS. | { | 1. Egypt. |
| | | 2. Babylonia. |
| | | 3. Assyria. |
| | | 4. Lydia. |
| | | 5. Thrace. |
| | | 6. Macedonia. |
| | | 7. Part of Scythia. |
| | | 8. Ionian Cities. |
| III. POLITICAL HISTORY. | { | 1. Median Supremacy { (625 B. C. to 558 B. C.) |
| | | 2. Kings. { 1. Early History. 2. Cyaxares, 625 B. C. to 585 B. C. 2. Astyages, 585 B. C. to 585 B. C. |
| | | 3. Rise of Persia. |

III. Po- LITICAL HISTORY —Con't.	2. Persian Supremacy (558 B. C. to 330 B. C.)	1. Cyrus (558 B. C. to 529 B. C.)	1. Overthrow Astyages.
			2. Defeats Croesus.
			3. Captures Babylon.
		2. Camby- ses, (529 to 522 B. C.)	4. His Death.
			1. Conquers Egypt.
			2. The Libyan Expedition.
		3. Darius I. (521 B. C. to 486 B. C.)	3. The Smerdis Affair.
			1. Cap- itals { 1. Susa.
			2. Perse- polis.
			2. Grecian Wars.
			3. His Work.

III. Po- LITICAL HISTORY —Con't.	2. Persi- an Supre- macy (558 B. C. to 330 B. C.)	4. Xerxes I. (486 B. C. to 465 B. C.)	1. Crushes Eastern Revolt.
			2. Second War with Greece.
			3. His Work.
		5. Artax- erxes I. (465 B. C. to 425 B. C.)	1. Decline of the Em- pire.
			2. The 10,000 Greeks.
			1. Pseudo-Smerdis, 522 B. C.
	3. For- eign Su- premacy.	6. Other Kings.	2. Xerxes II. 425 B. C.
			3. Sogdianus 424 B. C.
			4. Darius II. 424 B. C.
		1. Greece. 2. Rome.	5. Artaxerxes II. 405 B. C.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 6. Artaxerxes III. 359 B. C. |
| | | 7. Arses, 338 B. C. |
| 6. Other Kings. | 8. Darius III. 336 B.C. 330 B.C. | { 1. Alexander's Invasion.
{ 1. Granicus
{ 2. Is-sus.
{ 3. Ar-bela. |

IV. CIVILIZATION.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Noted because they | { | 1. Ate but one meal each day. |
| | | 2. Drank wine instead of water. |
| | { | 3. Wrote from left to right. |
| | | 4. Wrote on rocks and prepared skins. |
| | { | 5. Wore massive gold collars, etc. |
| | | 6. Plated their tables with gold and silver. |
| | { | 7. Depended upon numbers in fight. |
| | | |
| | { | 8. Emulated the Virtues. |
| | | 9. Kept the women in seclusion. |
| 2. The Kings. | { | 1. Riding. |
| | | 2. Drawing the Bow. |
| | { | 3. Truth. |
| | | |
| | { | 1. Had 15,000 servants and more. |
| | | 2. A gorgeous court. |
| | { | 3. Had Spies, called "King's Eyes" and "King's Ears." |
| | | 4. Got drunk once each year for public exhibition. |

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. The
Soldiers. | { | 1. Infantry. | { | 1. Used bow and arrows, swords, battle axes and slings. |
| | | 2. Cavalry. | | 2. Wore leather tunic and trousers, low boots and felt cap. |
| | | | | 1. Used leather thongs and javelins. |
| | | | | 2. Wore metal coats of mail. |

4. Their Architecture was placed on Palaces and Tombs.

5. Literature. { 1. Nature.
2. Book-Zend-Avesta.

6. Education. { 1. State.
2. Dependence on colonies for manufactures.

IV. CIVILIZATION.
Continued.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Religion. | { | 1. Zoroastrianism. | { | 1. Founded by Zoroaster. |
| | | | | 2. Nature, a dualism observed. |
| | | | | 3. Principal Gods. { 1. Ormazd—God, Good or Lightness.
2. Ahriman—God of Evil or Darkness. |
| | | | | 4. Worshipped both these Gods. |

IV. CIVILIZATION. Continued.	{	{ 2. Mag- ianism.	{ 1. Fire. 2. Air. 3. Earth. 4. Water	{ All Worshipped.
---------------------------------	---	----------------------	------------------------------------------------	----------------------

Chapter IX.—(7) Greece.

I. GEO- GRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	1. North- ern Greece.	1. Districts.	{ 1. Thessaly. 2. Epirus.
		2. Moun- tains.	{ 1. Olympus. 2. Ossa and Pelion, (a) 3. Cambrarian Range.
		3. Oracle of Zeus, (a)	
	2. Central Greece.	1. Districts.	{ 1. Phocis. 2. Boetia. 3. Attica and eight others.
		2. Moun- tains.	{ 1. Parnassus, (b) 2. Helicon. 3. Hymettes. 4. Pentelicus. 5. Pindus Range.
		3. Delphian Oracle (b)	
	3. Southern Greece, (or Pele- ponnes- us).	1. Districts.	{ 1. Accaia. 2. Argolis. 3. Accadia. 4. Messenia. 5. Lacadaemon, and 6 others.
		2. Very Mountainous.	

II. LOCATION AND SIZE--Directly East of N. Y. and same size

III. PRINCIPAL
ISLANDS.

1. Delos.
2. Cyclades.
3. Ionian Islands.
4. Euboa.
5. Corcyra.
6. Ithaca, (Ulyses born here.)
7. Cythera, (Venus sprang up here.)
8. Crete, (Minos, lawyer.)
9. Lesbos.
10. Samos.
11. Rhodes.
12. Troy.

IV. Po-
LITICAL
HISTORY

(1500 B.
C. to 776
B. C.)

1. Heroic
Age.

2. Forma-
tive Pe-
riod (776
B. C. to
500 B. C.)

3. Persi-
an Wars
(500 B. C.
to 479 B.
C.)

1. Argonautic Expedition—(Golden
Fleece.)

2. The Trojan War.

3. The Dorian Migration (1104 B. C.)

4. Homer's Poems { 1. Iliad.
2. Odyssey.

5. The Amphyctonic Council.

1. The Olympic Era.

2. Thirty Tyrants.

3. Spartan Conquests in the South.

4. Egypt open to Commerce.

5. Growth of
Athenian
Constitution. { 1. Draco.
2. Solon.
3. Pisistratus.
4. Clisthenes.

6. Growth of Spartan Constitution
under the laws of Lycurgus.

1. Darius in-
vades Greece. { 1. Marathon.
2. Miltiades.
3. Result.

2. Preparation of Xerxes—490 B. C.
and on.

3. Second War { 1. Thermopylæ.
2. Salamis.
3. Platea.

4. Athenian Leadership—479 B. C. to 431 B. C.
 - { 1. Age of Pericles.
 - { 2. Athenian Walls.
5. Peloponnesian War (431 B. C. to 404 B. C.)
 - { 1. Persia helps Sparta.
 - { 2. Syracuse (413 B. C.)
 - { 3. Aegospotami (405 B. C.)
 - { 4. The Result.
6. Spartan-Theban Supremacy (404 B. C. to 368 B. C.)
 - { 1. Persian Influence changes.
 - { 2. Peace of Antalcidas 387 B. C.
 - { 3. Cnidus.
 - { 4. Leuctra 371 B. C.
 - { 5. Thebes in Power.

IV. POLITICAL HISTORY.—
Con't.

1. Philip, s Conquests.
 - { 1. In Illyrica.
 - { 2. Aegean Sea.
 - { 3. Part in Sacred War.
 - { 4. Result.
2. The "Philipics" (346 to 340 B. C.)
3. War against Locrians, (340 B. C.)
4. Cheronea, [338 B. C.] [ander.]
5. Congress at Corinth chooses Alexander.
7. Macedonian Supremacy (358 B. C. to 301 B. C.)
 6. His Conquests.
 - { 1. Granicus, [333 B. C.]
 - { 2. Captures Lydia.
 - { 3. Takes Ephesus.
 - { 4. Issus, [332 B. C.]
 7. The Result.
 - { 5. Takes
 - { 1. Damascus.
 - { 2. Sidon.
 - { 3. Tyre.
 - { 4. Egypt.
 - { 6. Founds Alexandria.
 - { 7. Takes
 - { 1. Alexandria.
 - { 2. Babylon.
 - { 8. Arbella, (331 B. C.)
 - { 9. Goes to India.
 - { 10. Marriage and Death.
 8. Battle of Ipsus (301 B. C.)

IV. POLITICAL
HISTORY
—Con't.

8. Division of
Alexander's
Kingdom
Among
his Generals,
[323 B.
C. to
30 B. C.]

1. Ptolemy. {
 1. Egypt.
 2. Ruled by the family until 30 B. C.
 3. Conquered by Rome.
2. Cassander. {
 1. Macedonia. [B. C.]
 2. Greece. [B. C.]
 3. Taken by Rome [146 B. C.]
3. Lysimachus. {
 1. Thrace and Asia Minor.
 2. Taken by Seleucus, [281 B. C.]
4. Seleucus. {
 1. The East.
 2. India and Syria.
 3. Magnesia, [190 B. C.]
 4. Con. by Rome, [63 B. C.]

V. CIVILIZATION.

1. Noted
because
they

1. Ate at a Public Mess.
 1. Philosophers.
 2. Scientists.
 3. Orators.
2. Were
 4. Authors.
 5. Inventors.
 6. Discoverers.
 7. Architects.
 8. Warriors.
3. Had.
 1. Festivals.
 2. Olympic Games.
 3. Gladiatorial Combats.
 4. Theatrical Performances.

V. CIVILIZATION.—
Continued.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | { 4. Invented the Sun-dial.
{ 5. Made discoveries in Geology
and Mathematics. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. The
Schools
of Phi-
losophy. | { 1. Academic founded by Plato.
{ 2. Peripatetic founded by
Aristotle.
{ 3. Epicurean, founded by
Epicurus.
{ 4. Stoic, founded by Zeno. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Educa-
tion. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 521 621 631"> 1. Writing
 Materials. </td> <td data-bbox="621 521 963 631"> { 1. The Papyrus.
 { 2. Parchment.
 { 3. Wax Tablets. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 631 621 672"> 2. Libraries </td> <td data-bbox="621 631 963 672"> become fashionable. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 699 621 782"> 3. In
 Athens. </td> <td data-bbox="621 699 963 782"> { 1. Manners.
 { 2. Rhythms.
 { 3. Gymnastics.
 { 4. <i>Aesthetic</i> Educa-
 tion. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 823 621 891"> 4. In
 Sparta. </td> <td data-bbox="621 823 963 891"> { 1. Adroitness.
 { 2. Skillfulness. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 891 621 1001"> 5. Birth of
 the Dra-
 ma. </td> <td data-bbox="621 891 963 1001"> { 3. Military Tactics.
 { 4. <i>Martial</i> Educa-
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{ 2. Skillfulness. | 5. Birth of
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| 2. Libraries | become fashionable. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. In
Athens. | { 1. Manners.
{ 2. Rhythms.
{ 3. Gymnastics.
{ 4. <i>Aesthetic</i> Educa-
tion. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. In
Sparta. | { 1. Adroitness.
{ 2. Skillfulness. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Birth of
the Dra-
ma. | { 3. Military Tactics.
{ 4. <i>Martial</i> Educa-
tion. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Styles
of Arch-
itecture,
and Ex-
amples. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 1070 621 1166"> 1. Dorian. </td> <td data-bbox="621 1070 963 1166"> { 1. Parthenon.
 { 2. Temple of Zeus,
 [Jupiter.] </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 1166 621 1234"> 2. Ionic— </td> <td data-bbox="621 1166 963 1234"> Temple of Diana at
 Ephesus. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 1234 621 1311"> 3. Corinthian— </td> <td data-bbox="621 1234 963 1311"> Choragic Monu-
 ment of Lysicrates in Athens. </td> </tr> </table> | 1. Dorian. | { 1. Parthenon.
{ 2. Temple of Zeus,
[Jupiter.] | 2. Ionic— | Temple of Diana at
Ephesus. | 3. Corinthian— | Choragic Monu-
ment of Lysicrates in Athens. | | | | |
| 1. Dorian. | { 1. Parthenon.
{ 2. Temple of Zeus,
[Jupiter.] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Ionic— | Temple of Diana at
Ephesus. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Corinthian— | Choragic Monu-
ment of Lysicrates in Athens. | | | | | | | | | | |

VI. RELIGION.

	No.	GREEK.	LATIN.	DEFINITIONS.
1. The 12 Chief Gods and Goddesses.	1.	Zeus.	Jupiter.	Supreme God.
	2.	Hera.	Juno.	Queen of the skies—wife of Jupiter.
	3.	Poseidon.	Neptune.	Ruled over the Sea.
	4.	Demeter.	Ceres.	Goddess of Agriculture.
	5.	Hestia.	Vesta.	Goddess of the Domestic
	6.	Hephraestus.	Vulcan.	Hearth. God of Thunder and Fires.
	7.	Ares.	Mars.	God of War.
	8.	Athena.	Minerva.	Goddess of Wisdom.
	9.	Aphrodite	Venus.	Goddess of Love and Beauty.
	10.	Apollon.	Apollo.	God of Poetry and Song.
	11.	Artemus.	Diana.	Goddess of the chase.
	12.	Hermes.	Mercury.	God of Cunning and eloquence.
2. Feast God.	{ Dionysus. { Bacchus. { God of Wine.			
3. The Muses.	1.	Clio—History.	Tragedy.	{ All daughters of Zeus and Mesonme, (memory) who controlled
	3.	Melhomene—		
	3.	Thalia—Comedy.		
	4.	Calliope—Epic Poetry.		
	5.	Urania—Astronomy.		
	6.	Enterpe—Music.		

- | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---|---------------------------------------------|
| { | 3. The Muses.
Cont'd. | { | 7. Polyhymnia—Oratory.
8. Erato—Love Songs.
9. Terpsichore— | Dancing. | { | these gifts
and met on
Mt. Parnassus. |
| | | | | | | |
| { | 4. The Three Graces of | { | 1. Brightness.
2. Color.
3. Perfume. | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| { | 5. The Three Fates who spun the Thread of Life. | | | | | |
| | 6. The Three Furies who pursued criminals. | | | | | |
| | 7. The Three Hesperides, daughters of Atlas, in whose garden the golden apples grew, and who held the world on his back. | | | | | |
| | 8. Nature of | { | 1. They worshiped all these gods, &c., and others.

2. Believed in oracles, prophecies and dreams.

3. General character—
Mythological. | | | |

VI. RELIGION.
Cont'd.

VII. NOTED MEN AND WOMEN.

No.	Centuries B.C.	Name.	Where born?	Cause of Fame, &c.
1	8th	Hesiod	Boetia.....	A Poet.
2	7th	Anaximander	Sardis.....	Poet. Invents Sun-dial.
3		Periander....	Corinth	A Tyrant.
4	6th	Pythagoras ..	Samos.....	Traveller and Mathematician.
5		Sappho	Lesbos.....	Poetess.
6		Solon	Athens.....	Lawyer and Poet.
7		Thales.....	Miletus	Astronomer and Philosopher.
8	5th	Aeschylus....	Athens.....	Author, (60 Tragedies.)
9		Aeschines.....	same	Orator.
10		Plato	same	Teacher—Dialogues.
11		Socrates	same	Teacher—Philosopher.
12	4th	Aristides.....	same	General and Party Leader.
13		Aristophanes.	same	Author, (40 Comedies.)
14		Demosthenes..	same	Orator—('Philippics.')
15		Euripides....	same	Author, (75 tragedies.)
16		Epaminondas	Theba.....	General.
17		Herodotus	Asia Minor	Historian—"Father of History."
18		Pericles.....	Athens.....	Orator and General. [thenon.
19		Phidias.....	same	Architect—Designs the Par-
20		Sophodes.....	same	Author, (70 Tragedies.)
21		Themistodes .	same	General—Hero of Athenians.
22		Thucydides ..	same	Historian.
23		Xenophon.....	same	Historian and General.
24		Diogenes.....	Sinope.....	Philosopher.
25		Epicurus.....	Samos.....	Teacher and Philosopher.
26	3rd	Hippocrates ..	Corinth	Physician.
27		Archimedes ...	Syracuse...	Inventor and Philosopher.
28		Euclid.		Teacher at Alexandria.
29		Epicurus.....	Samos.....	Teacher and Philosopher.
30		Aristotle.	Macedonia..	Teacher and Philosopher, taught Alexander the Great.
31		Theocritus.....	Syracuse...	Poet.
32		Georgias.....	Sicily.....	Orator.
33.	For others, see outline on Political History.			

Chapter X.—(8) Rome.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL
DIVISIONS.1. Northern
Italy.2. Central
Italy.3. Southern
Italy.

1. Istria.
2. Venetia.
3. Cisalpine Gaul.
4. Liguria.
5. Etruria.
1. Umbria.
2. Sabini.
3. Picenum.
4. Latium.
5. Vestini.
6. Campania.
7. Samnium.
1. Apulia.
2. Lapygia.
3. Lucania.
4. Bruttium.

II. LOCATIONS AND
SIZE.

1. A Peninsula in Southern Europe.
2. It is 2700 miles long and 1000 miles, average breath.

III. COUNTRIES AT GREATEST EXTENT

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Spain. | 7. Bavaria. | 13. Servia. |
| 2. Portugal. | 8. Switzerland. | 14. Turkey. |
| 3. France. | 9. Italy. | 15. Greece. |
| 4. Belgium. | 10. Austria. | 16. Asia Minor. |
| 5. Holland. | 11. Hungary. | 17. Syria. |
| 6. Russia | 12. Russia | 18. Palestine. |
| (part of) | (part of) | |
| 19. Egypt. | 20. Tripoli. | 21. Tunis. |
| 22. Algeria. | 23. Morocco. | 24. Idumea. |
| 25. Brittany. | | |

27. Provinces for Government.

III. POLITICAL HISTORY.

1. Early Races.

{	1. Etruscans.
	2. Ital-ians.
	1. Latins.
	2. Umbro-Sabellians.
	1. Umbr-ans.
	2. Oscans.
	3. Sabeins.
	4. Samnites.
	5. Sabellians.
2. Location of Rome, (city.)
3. The Seven Kings.
4. Servian Constitution.
5. Patricians and Plebeians.
6. Etruscan Conquest.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The
First
Empire,
(753 B.
C. to 509
B. C.) | 2. Lo-
cation
of
Rome. | 1. On
the
Seven
Hills.

2. The
Fable | 1. Aventine.
2. Capitoline.
3. Aesquiline.
4. Palatine.
5. Caelian.
6. Viminal.
7. Quirinal. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 3. Kings | { | 1. The Seven Kings | { | 1. Romulus. |
| | | | | 2. Numa Hostilius. |
| | | | | 3. Tullius. |
| | | | | 4. Ancus Mar-
tius. |
| | | | | 5. Tarquin the
Elder. |
| | | 2. Sto-
ries. | { | 6. Servius Tul-
lius. |
4. Servian Constitution.
5. Patricians and Plebeians.
6. Etruscan Conquest.

III. POLITICAL
HISTORY.
Cont'd.

2. The
Republic, (509
C. to 30
B. C.)

1.
Wars
for
Exist-
ence,
(509 B.
C. to
343 B.
C.)

1. The first consuls.
2. Secession of Plebians.
3. Tribunes and Censors.
4. Patriots and Heroes.
 1. Coriolanus.
 2. Cincinnatus.
 3. Horatius.
5. The Decemvirs, (451 B. C.)
6. The Gauls in Rome, (390 B. C.)

2.
Wars
for
Foreign
Pos-
ses-
sion
of
Italy,
(343 to
264 B.
C.)

1. First Samnite War, (343 to 341 B. C.)
2. Great Latin War, (340 to 338 B. C.)
3. Second Samnite War, (326 to 304 B. C.)
4. Third Samnite War, (208 to 290 B. C.)
5. "Pyrrhic War," (280 to 276 B. C.)
 1. Heraclea
 2. Benevuntum.

3. Wars
for For-
eign Do-
minion.
(264 B. C.
to 133 B.
C.)

1. The first Punic War, (294 to 241 B. C.)
2. The Second Punic War, (218 to 201 B. C.)
 1. Tiebia—218 B. C.
 2. Trasimenus—217 B. C.
 3. Caunae—216 B. C.
 4. Size of Capua.
 5. Metaurus—207 B. C.
 6. Zama—202 B. C.
 7. Hannibal.
 8. Scipio.

III. POLITICAL
HISTORY
—Con'td.

2. The
Republic, (509
B. C. to
30 B. C.)
Cont'd.

3. Wars
for
Foreign
Dom-
inion,
(264 to
133 B.
C.)

4. Civil
Wars,
(133 B.
C. to
30 B.
C.)

3. Second Macedonian
War—200 to 197 B. C.
4. Battle of Magnesia—
190 B. C.

5. The Ma-
cedonian
War (171
to 168 B.
C.) { 1. Pydna—
168 B. C.
2. Result.

6. The
Third
Punic
War,
(149 to
146 B.
C.) { 1. Fall of Car-
thage—146 B.
C.
2. Fall of Co-
rinth—146 B.
C.
3. Results.

7. Tiberius Gracchus.
1. Servile war in Sicily—
133 to 132 B. C.

2. Public Lands.
3. Reforms { 1. Tibe-
of the rius.
Gracchi. { 2. Caius.

4. War with Jugurtha—
111 to 106 B. C.

5. Cimbri and Teutonic
Invasion—101 B. C.

6. Social War { 1. Marius.
—91 to 89 B. C. { 2. Sulla.

7. First Mithridactic War.

8. Pompey in Spain.

9. War of Gladiators.

10. War with Mediterra-
nean Pirates—66 B. C.

11. Second Mithridactic
War—66 to 63 B. C.

12. Cataline's Conspiracy.

III. POLITICAL
HISTORY.
Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. The Republic, (509 B. C. to 30 B. C.) Cont'd. | 4. Civil Wars, (133 B. C. to 30 B. C.) | 13. First Triumviate—60 B. C. | 1. Men { 1. Cæsar
2. Pompey.
3. Crassus.
2. Pharsalus.
3. Result. |
| | | 14. Second Triumviate—43 B. C. | 1. Men { 1. Augustus.
2. Antony.
3. Lepidus.
2. Philippi.
3. Actium—31 B. C.
4. Results. |
| 3. The Second Empire—30 B. C. to 476 A. D. | | 1. Reign of Augustus—30 B. C. to 14 A. D. | 1. Extent of his Kingdom.
2. Defeat of Varus—9 A. D.
3. His Public Works.
4. BIRTH OF CHRIST. |
| | | 2. Reign of Tiberius—14 to 37 A. D. | { 1. Death of Christ.
2. Other Events. |
| | | 3. Reign of Caligula—37 to 41 A. D. | |
| | | 4. Claudius—41 to 54 A. D. | |
| | | 5. Nero—54 to 68 A. D. | { 1. Great Fire.
2. Cruelty. |
| | | 6. Galba, Otho, Vitella—68 to 69 A. D. | |

III. POLITICAL HISTORY.
Cont'd.

3. The Second Empire—30 B. C. to 476 A. D.
Cont'd.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 7. Ves- | { | 1. Jesusalem captured. |
| pasian.
—69 79. | | 2. Eruption of Vesuvius. |
| 8. Titus—79 to 81 A. D. | | |
| 9. Domitian—81 to 06 A. D. | | |
| 10. The Good Emperors—96 to 180 A. D. | { | 1. Nerva. |
| | | 2. Trajan. |
| | | 3. Hadrian. |
| | | 4. Antonius Pius. |
| | | 5. Antonius—Marcus Aurelius. |
| 11. Commodus—180 to 192 A. D. | | |
| | { | 1. Public Sale of Empire. |
| | | 2. Septimus Serverus. |
| | | 3. Caracalla. |
| | | 4. Alexander Serverus. |
| | | 5. Thirty Tyrants—251 to 258 A. D. |
| | | 6. Fall of Palmyra. |
| 12. The Barrack Emperors—192 to 284 A. D. | { | 7. Illyrian Emperors—268 to 284 A. D. |
| | | 1. Claudius. |
| | | 2. Aurelius. |
| | | 3. Probus. |
| | | 4. Diocletian. |
| | | 5. Maximian. |
| 13. Diocletian—284 to 305 A. D. | | |
| 14. Constantine—305 to 337 A. D. | { | 1. Nicene Creed—325 A. D. |
| | | 2. Constantinople. |
| | | 3. State Religion. |
| | | 4. Absolutism. |

III. POLITICAL
HISTORY.
Continued.

3. The
Second
Empire
—30 B.
C. to
476 A.
D.
Cont'd.

15. Julian. the Apostate—361 to
363 A. D.

16. Valentinian and Valens—
363 to 379 A. D. { 1. Barbarians.
2. Goths.

17. Theodosius the Great—
379 to 395 A. D. { 1. Division of Em-
pire.
2. Last Triumph.
3. Gladiatorial
Combats.

18. Honorius { 1. Alaric.
2. The Ransom.
3. Stilicho.
4. Western Empire
seized.
5. Eastern Empire.

19. The Barbarians. { 1. The Huns. { 1. Attila.
2. Chalons—
451 A. D.
2. The Vandals. { 1. Genseric.
2. Vandalism.
3. Its Downfall—
476 B. C. { 1. Romulus
Augustulus
2. Zeno,
Emp. of
East.
3. Odoacer,
Patrician.

IV. CIVILIZATION.

1. Kinds of Civilization. {
 1. Latin.
 2. Greek,
 3. Oriental.
2. Population at its greatest extent,
1,000,000,000 people.
3. Rome had {
 1. 20 miles of Walls pierced with 30 Gates.
 2. The Colisseum.
 3. The Capitol.
 4. Circus Maximus.
 5. The Forum.
4. Temple of Janus.
5. The People are noted for their {
 1. Aqueducts.
 2. Baths.
 3. Cruel Kings.
 4. Orators.
 5. Generals.
 6. Slaves.
 7. Dress and Food.
6. Literature. {
 1. They wrote with the stylus on parchment and skins.
 2. Authors and noted books {
 1. Virgil—"Aenid"
 2. Sallust—"Jugurthine War."
 3. Cæsar—"Commentaries."
7. Religion, (See Greece.) {
 4. Horace—Poet.
 5. Livy.
8. They copied and borrowed many customs from Greece and elsewhere. {
 6. Pliny.
 7. Tacitus.
 8. Catullus.
 9. Cicero.

VI.—GREAT MEN.

No.	Dates.	Names,	Birth and Circumstances.	Cause of Fame.
	B. C. 3d			
1	Century	Regulus.....	Rome—Patrician.	Consul and General.
2		Scipio Africanus.....	Rome—Pat.....	Victor of Zama (201 B. C.)
3		Marcellus....	Rome—Plebeian..	Gen. Conquered Syracuse
4		Fabius Maximus.....	Rome—Patrician.	Consul—"Delayer of Hannibal."
5	2d cent.	Ennius.	Apulia—Free	Translator of Greek Dramas.
6		Andronicus ..	Tarentum—Slave	Presented the first Drama.
7		Cato, the Elder.	Rome—Plebeian..	Censor, Orator and Author.
8		Planutus.....	Umbria—Free.....	Wrote 21 Latin Comedies
9		Polybius..	Greece—Free.....	"Universal History."
10		Scipio, the Younger	Rome—Patrician.	Conquers Carthage and Spain.
11		Terence.....	Carthage—Slave.	Author—Latin Comedies
12	1st cent.	Cato, the Younger..	Utica—Plebeian..	Orator and General under Pompey.
	A. D. 1st			
13	Century	Agrippa..	Rome—Latin.....	General and Surveyor.
14		Diodorus.	Sicily—Greek.....	"General History."
15		Dionysius.....	Assyria—Greek...	History and Rhetoric.
16		Epictetus	Phrygia—Slave...	Philosopher.
17		Horace.....	Apulia—Free	Latin Satires and Poems
18		Josephus.....	A Greek Jew.....	Historian of Judea.
19		Livy.....	Padua—Latin.....	"History of Rome."
20		Ovid	Italy—Latin.	Poet—"Metamorphoses."
21		Quintillian....	Spain—Latin.....	Lawyer, Orator and Rhetorician.
22		Pliny, the Elder.....	Gaul—Latin.	Wrote on Natural Science
23		Seneca.....	Spain—Latin....	Philosophical Author.
24		Virgil.	Mantua—Free.....	Poet—"The Aeneid."
25		Vitruvius	Verona—Free.....	Architect—Inspector for Augustus.

VI.—GREAT MEN.—Continued.

No.	Dates.	Names.	Birth and Circumstances.	Cause of Fame.
26	2d cent.	Apuleius.....	Africa—Slave.....	Author—"Golden Ass."
27		Arrian.....	Asia—Greek.....	Author—"Alexander and His Successors."
28		Galen.....	Pergamos—Greek.....	Physician of M. Aurelius
29		Justin Martyr.....	Samaria—Greek.....	Philosopher.
30		Juvenal.....	Italy—Free.....	Latin Satirical Poems.
31	A. D. 2d Century	Plutarch.....	Boetia—Greek....	Biographical Author.
32		Ptolemy.....	Egypt—Greek....	Mathematician—"Almagest."
33	3d cent.	Pliny, the Younger....	Gaul—Latin.....	Lawyer—Descriptive Letters.
34		Tacitus.....	Italy—Latin.....	Historian—"Germania"
35		St. Clement...	Alexandria—Greek.....	Author—Christian Doctrine.
36		St. Cyprian...	Carthage—Latin..	Father of the Poor.
37		Origen.....	Alexandria—Greek.....	Author—Theology and Literature.
38		Porphyry....	Syria—Greek.....	Opposed Christianity.
39		Tertullian....	Carthage—Latin..	An Ascetic, Argued against Paganism.
40		Ulpian.....	Tyre—Latin.....	Lawyer and Author.
41		St. Ambrose..	Gaul—Latin....	Commentaries and Sermons.
42		St. Anthony...	Egypt—Latin.....	Author and Lawyer—Father of Monasticism.
42	4th cent.	Arius.....	Egypt—Greek....	Author—Establishes Arian Heresy.
43		Athanasius...	Egypt—Greek....	Author—Defends Orthodoxy.
43		St. Augustine	Numidia—Latin..	Bishop—Theology and Rhetoric.
44		Constantine...	Moesia—Latin..	Emp. Founder of Constantinople.
45		St. Basil.....	Cappadocia—Greek.....	Teacher and Founder of Houses of Refuge and Orphanages.

VI.—GREAT MEN.—Continued.

No.	Dates.	Names.	Birth and Circumstances.	Cause of Fame.
46		St. Chrysostom.....	Antioch—Greek...	Preacher and Author—Commentaries.
47		St. Jerome.....	—Latin	Translates the Bible into Latin.
47		Julian.....	Greece—Greek Nephew of Constantine	Emperor and Author—Attacks Christianity.
48		Theodosius....	Son of Julian— Latin.....	Emp. and Lawyer— “Theodosian Code.”
49		Ulfilas.....	A Goth.....	Missionary—Translates Bible into Gothic.
50	5th cent.	Alaric. { Bar-	A Visigoth.....	King and General.
51		Attila. { ba-	A Hun.....	Leader and General.
52		Gen- { ri-	A Vandal.....	General from Africa.
53		seric. { ans.		
53		Leo I.....	Rome—Latin.....	Pope and Author—Sermons, &c.
54		Odoacer.....	A Teuton.....	“Patrician of Italy.”
55		Stilicho.....	Rome—Latin.....	General.
56		St. Patric.....	Rome—Latin.....	Author Roman Alphabet
57		Zosimus.....	Rome—Latin.....	Historian and Lawyer.

See outline of Literature for others.

Chapter XI.—Mediaeval History.

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| I. DATES. | { 1. Dark Ages—from 476 A. D. to 1100 A. D.
2. Dawn—from 1100 A. D. to 1500 A. D. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II. THE TEUTONS. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 384 398 445">1. Divisions.</td> <td data-bbox="429 185 989 679"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 185 678 253">1. Ostrogoths—493-554.</td> <td data-bbox="709 185 989 253"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Odoacer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Theodoric.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 253 678 281">2. Visigoths—415-711—Roderic.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 281 678 315">3. The Burgundians—443-534.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 315 678 432">4. The Vandals—429-533.</td> <td data-bbox="709 315 989 445"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Genseric.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. In Italy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Defeated by Belisarius.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 445 678 480">5. Merovingians—486 to 752—Clovis</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 480 678 514">6. Lombards—568 to 774.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 514 678 548">7. Anglo-Saxons in Britain—827.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 596 678 631">8. Northmen.</td> <td data-bbox="709 548 989 679"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. In France.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. In England.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. In Russia.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. In Iceland.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> | 1. Divisions. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 185 678 253">1. Ostrogoths—493-554.</td> <td data-bbox="709 185 989 253"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Odoacer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Theodoric.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 253 678 281">2. Visigoths—415-711—Roderic.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 281 678 315">3. The Burgundians—443-534.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 315 678 432">4. The Vandals—429-533.</td> <td data-bbox="709 315 989 445"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Genseric.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. In Italy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Defeated by Belisarius.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 445 678 480">5. Merovingians—486 to 752—Clovis</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 480 678 514">6. Lombards—568 to 774.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 514 678 548">7. Anglo-Saxons in Britain—827.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 596 678 631">8. Northmen.</td> <td data-bbox="709 548 989 679"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. In France.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. In England.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. In Russia.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. In Iceland.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> | 1. Ostrogoths—493-554. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Odoacer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Theodoric.</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Odoacer. | 2. Theodoric. | 2. Visigoths—415-711—Roderic. | | 3. The Burgundians—443-534. | | 4. The Vandals—429-533. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Genseric.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. In Italy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Defeated by Belisarius.</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Genseric. | 2. In Italy. | 3. Defeated by Belisarius. | 5. Merovingians—486 to 752—Clovis | | 6. Lombards—568 to 774. | | 7. Anglo-Saxons in Britain—827. | | 8. Northmen. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. In France.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. In England.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. In Russia.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. In Iceland.</td> </tr> </table> | 1. In France. | 2. In England. | 3. In Russia. | 4. In Iceland. |
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| IV. MOHAMMEDANISM AND THE SARACENS. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 946 574 980">1. Birth of Mohammed—571.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 980 574 1015">2. The Hegira—622.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1015 574 1077">3. The Religion.</td> <td data-bbox="637 1015 854 1077"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Doctrines.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. The "Koran."</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1077 574 1111">4. Death of Mohammed—632.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1111 574 1145">5. Conquests of the Saracens.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1173 574 1207">6. Battle of Tours—732.</td> <td data-bbox="637 1145 989 1248"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Chas Martel.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Loss of Men—375,000.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1241 574 1275">7. The Ottoman Empire.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="284 1275 574 1308">8. Saracen Divisions.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | 1. Birth of Mohammed—571. | | 2. The Hegira—622. | | 3. The Religion. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Doctrines.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. The "Koran."</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Doctrines. | 2. The "Koran." | 4. Death of Mohammed—632. | | 5. Conquests of the Saracens. | | 6. Battle of Tours—732. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Chas Martel.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Loss of Men—375,000.</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Chas Martel. | 2. Loss of Men—375,000. | 7. The Ottoman Empire. | | 8. Saracen Divisions. | | | | | | | | |
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V. CHARLE- MAGNE.	1. His Birth—742.
	2. Becomes King—768.
	3. Organizes Holy Roman Empire—800.
	4. His Death—814.
	5. His Works.
	6. His Kingdom. { 1. Treaty of Verdun—843. 2. Division.

VI. THE CRUSADES.

1. Greater Crusades.

No.	Dates.	Leaders.	Objects.	Results.
1	1096 to 1099.	Peter, the Hermit. Walter the Penniless. Godfrey of Bouillon. Duke of Lorraine.	Rescue the Holy Sepulcher.	Captured Antioch, Nice and Jerusalem. A Latin Kingdom.
2	1147 to 1149.	St. Bernard. Conrad III, Louis VII.	Defend the Sacred Place.	Defeated in Asia Minor.
3	1189 to 1192.	Frederick Barbarossa. Philip Augustus. Richard I.	Recovery of Jerusalem from Saladin.	Captured Acre. The "Truce."
4	1202 to 1204.	Alexius.	Directed against Constantinople.	Its capture. Twice held, but re-captured in 1261 by Greeks.

2. Children's Crusade and Results.

3. Lesser Crusades.

5	1216 to 1220.	Kings of Hungary and Cyprus.	To Conquer Egypt.	Nothing.
6	1227 to 1229.	Frederick II.	Same as 2nd Crusade.	Secured restoration of Jerusalem.
7	1249 to 1254.	St. Louis IX.	Set up a Kingdom in Africa.	Nothing. Louis dies in Egypt.
8	1270 to 1272.	Louis IX. Edward I.	Africa and Palestine.	Edward captures Nazareth. A Treaty.

VII. THE
HUNDRED
YEARS
WAR.
(1336-
1453.)

1. Cause—Lands of England in France.
 1. Battle of Crecy—1346.
 2. Capture of Calais by the English
 3. Battle of Poitiers—1356.
 1. Edward VI.
 2. French.
 1. John.
 2. Philip.
 3. Result.
 4. Battle of Agincourt—1415.
 5. Siege of Orleans—1429.
 1. Joan of Arc.
 2. The Dauphin Crowned
 6. Joan of Arc burned—1431.
 7. English Reverses.
 8. Treaties
 1. Bretigny—1360.
 2. Troyes—1419.
 3. Arras—1435.
2. Events

3. Summary.

1. Cause

1. Dispute as to the Title to the Crown by the Houses of York and Lancaster.
2. Why so called?

2. Events.

1. Battle of St. Albans—1455.
2. Battle of Blore Heath—1459.
3. Wakefield and Towton—1461.
4. Hexham—1464.
5. Barnet—1471.
6. Bosworth Field—1485.
7. Warwick, the King maker.

3. Summary.

1. Cost England
 1. 12 Princes.
 2. 200 Nobles.
 3. 100,000 people.
 4. Much money.
2. Result. House of Lancaster Regains the Throne.

VIII. WAR
OF THE
ROSES—
1455-1485

IX. RISE OF MODERN NATIONS.

1. France.
2. Spain.
3. Italy.
4. Russia.
5. Germany
6. England.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. FRANCE
—987 to
1498. | 1. Cape-
tian
Period
—987
1328. | 1. Acquisition of English Ter-
ritory—1066.
2. Holy Wars for Recovery of
Jerusalem.
3. Crusades against Albigenses—
1202—1229.
4. Creation of States General—
1302.
5. Triumph of Absolutism. |
| | | 6. Rulers of this Period { 1. Philip Augustus
2. Louis IX.
3. Philip IV.
4. Louis XI. |
| 2. House
of Va-
lois—
1328—
1498. | 1. Hundred Years War with
England—1328—1453.
2. Trouble with Charles the Bold
of Burgundy 1461—1483.
3. Charles VIII. invades Italy—
1490.
4. His retreat back to Paris.
5. Feudal System at an end. | |

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|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. SPAIN—
732 to
1516. | 1. The Moors
in Spain. | { 1. Their Kingdom.
2. Cordova. |
| | | 2. Queen Isabella of Castile marries Ferdi-
nand of Aragon—1469.
3. Union of the Colonies—1479.
4. Expulsion of the Moors—1480—1491.
5. Discovery of America—1492.
6. Death of the Sovereigns. { 1. Isabella—1504.
2. Ferdinand—1516.
7. The Inquisition. |

1. No Government since 843.
2. See No. 3 in outline of Germany.
3. Rienzi's stand for Liberty—1347.
4. The Renaissance.
5. Savonarola—1452—1498.
6. The City Republics.
 1. Ruric the Red, 837. Its Rise
 2. Conquest of Tartars in the 13th century.
 3. Freedom under Ivan the Great, 1462-1505
 4. Her Boundaries.
1. Carolingians—843—911.
 1. Lothair.
 2. Otto the Great.
2. Conrad of Franconia—911-919.
3. Saxon Emperors 919—1024
 1. Renewal of the Empire—962.
 2. Guelphs and Ghibellines.
4. Lothair of Saxony—1125—1137.
5. Hohenstaufen Family—1137—1254.
 1. Frederick Barbarossa.
 2. Cathedral Building—1248.
6. Interregnum & Different Emp.—1254—1273 to 1438.
 1. Rise of the Swiss Republic, 1315, 1388
 2. Rise of Austria.
 3. Character of her rulers.
7. House of Hapsburg.
 1. Albert, Duke Austria, 1438-1493
 2. Maximilian I.—1493—1519.
 3. The Hussites.

IX. RISE OF MODERN NATIONS. Cont'd.	6. Eng- land. (827-- 1499.)	1. Roman Conquest.			
		2. Saxon Dynas- ty—827 —1016.	1. Ru- lers.	1. Egbert—827. 2. Ethelbert. 3. Alfred the Great—871- 901. 4. Edward the Elder—901-925 5. Athelstane— 925-941. 6. The six Boy Kings—941- 1016.	
		3. Dan- ish and Resto- red Sax- on Dy- nasty— 1016 to 1066.	1. Ru- lers.	2. The Danish Conquest —1016. 1. Canute—1016 —1035. 2. Harold Hare- foot—1035-1040 3. Hardicanute. —1040-1042. 4. Edward the Confessor— 1042-1066 5. Harold, II— 1066.	
		4. The Nor- mans —1066 —1154.	1. Rulers.	2. Battle of Hastings— 1066. 3. Norman Conquest. 1. William I. 1066-1087 2. William II. 1087- 1100. a 3. Henry I. 1100-1135. b 4. Matilda and Ste- phen—1135-1154.	
			2. Their Character.		
				a. Called Rufus, the red-haired. b. Fine Scholar.	

IX. RISE
OF MOD-
ERN NA-
TIONS.—
Cont'd.

6. England—827—1499.—Continued.

5. The Plan-
tage-
nets.

1. Rulers.

1. Henry II—1154-1189.
 2. Richard I—1189-1199.
 3. John—1199-1216.
 4. Henry III—1216-1272.
 5. Edward I—1272-1307.
 6. Edward II—1307-1327.
 7. Edward III—1327-1377.
 8. Richard II—1377-1399.
 9. Henry IV—
1399-1413
 10. Henry V—
1413-1422.
 11. Henry VI—
1422-1461.
 12. Edward IV
—1461-1483
 13. Edward V
—one year.
 14. Richard III
—1483-1485
 - a15. Henry VII—See mod-
ern outline.
- House of
York.
- House of
Lancaster

2. Events.

1. Growth
of Liberty
 1. John's Trouble.
 2. Magna Charta—
1216.
 3. House of Commons
14th century.
 4. Earl Simon de
Montfort.
 2. Conquest of Ireland un-
der Henry II.
 3. Conquest of Wales by
Edward I.
 4. Conquest of Scotland by
Edward III.
 1. Wallace
 2. Bruce.
 3. Effect.
- a. Founder of the House of Tudors.

IX. RISE
OF MOD-
ERN NA-
TIONS.—
Cont'd,

6. England (827-1499) —Continued.	5. The Plan- tage- nets. Con'd.	c. Events.—Cont'd.	5. Hundred Years War, (see p. 45.)
			6. War of the Roses, (see p. 45.)
			7. Founding of the Tudor Line of Sovereigns.
			8. Discoveries and Ex- plorations.
			1. The Cabots, (1497)
			2. Drake, (1569-1579.)

1. Reli- gion.	1. Forms.	1. Roman Catholic.
		2. Greek.
		3. Others { 1. Albigenses.
		2. Huguenots, etc.
	2. Characteristic features of each.	

X. CIVILI-
ZATION.

2. Liter- ature.	1. In France.	1. Troubadours and Trouveurs.
		2. Froissart's Chron- icle—1337-1410. ["Cid."]
	2. In Spain—	Romances of the
	3. In Ger- many.	1. The "Neibe- lunzelied"
		2. The Minnesingers.
	4. In Eng- land.	1. Chau- cer—
		1328—
		1400 { 1. Father of Poetry.
		2. Canter- bury Tales.
		2. Wycliffe translates the Bible—1380.
3. Art.	1. Leonardo Vinci—1415-1459.	{ All in Ita- ly.
	2. Michael Angelo, Artist— 1472-1564.	
	3. Raphael—1483-1520.	
	4. Titian—1477-1576.	

X. CIVILIZATION.-
Cont'd.

4. Monasticism.
5. Rise of Papacy.
6. Feudalism. { 1. Page.
7. Chivalry. { 2. Squire.
- { 3. Knight.
8. The Tournament.

X. CIVILIZATION.—
Cont'd.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9. Noted for | 1. Relapse into Ignorance.
2. Extravagance in dress.
3. Royal Entertainments.
4. Serving Foreign Delicacies.
5. Costly Tableware, but had no knives and forks.
6. Severely punishing for mild offenses. |
| 10. Inventions. | 1. Roger Bacon makes known the use of Gunpowder.
2. Gutenberg invents printing in 1456.
3. Caxton's typographic printing in England at Westminster—1460–1491.
4. General effect on history. |

XI.—GREAT MEN.

No.	Cen- tury.	Names.	Chief Work.	Character or Profession.	Language.
1	6th	St. Augustine	Founder of Order of Monks.	Author and teacher... General of Justinian Preacher and Author Translator..	Latin.
2		Belisarius.....	Fought the Barbarians.....		
3		St. Benedict...	Founded an Order of Monks.....		
4		Boethius.....	Theology and Philosophy.....		
5		Clovis.....	King of the Franks..		
6	7th	Justinian ..	Emp. of Byzantium.	Ruler	Latin and Gothic.
7		Theodoric....	Emp. Western Empire.....		
8		Trebonian....	Codes. Pandects and Institutes.....		
9		Caedmon.....	Paraphrase of Scriptures..		
10		Mohammed....	Found a new religion		
11	8th	Omar.....	Translates into Greek, Latin and English.....	Preacher and teacher Preacher and Ruler. Author and Scholar. ..	Arabic.
12		Alcuin.....	Philosophy and Theology.....		
13		"The Venerable" Bede.	Translation of Bible		
14		Charlemagne.	King of the Franks..		
15		Charles Martel.....	Stopped Mohammedans.....		
16	9th	Dungal	Lectured in Paris...	General..... Teacher..... Poet.....	French (?) Latin. English.
17		Cynewulf	"Wife's Complaint"		
18		Haroun-al-Raschid....	Mohammedan Ruler		
19		Geber.....	Translations.		
20		Alfred the Great.....	King of England....		
21		Al Mamun.....	A Mohammedan Author.....	Author, His- torian, &c. Translator..	English. Arabic.
22		Asser	Philosophy, etc....		

No.	Century.	Names.	Chief Work.	Character or Profession.	Language.
23	10th	Hugh Capet...	Founder of French Monarchy.....	King.....	French.
24		Otto I.....	Conqueror of Germany	King.....	German.
25		Rollo.....	Conquers Normandy.....	General and King.....	Norse, French and Latin.
26	11th	Albucasis....	Anatomy and Physics	Translator.	Arabic and Latin.
27		Anselm	Scholastic Works...	Author.....	Latin.
28		Hildebrand ..	Becomes Pope.....	Spiritual Teacher....	Latin.
29		William I....	Conqueror of England	General and King.....	Norman and French.
30		Peter the Hermit.....	Preached the Crusades	Preacher and Monk..	Latin.
31		Abelard	Taught at Paris-Heretic.....	Teacher and Author.....	Latin.
32	12th	Aber Ezra....	Work on Scriptures	Author and Translator.	Hebrew.
33		Averroes (of Cordova)....	Languages and Mathematics.	Author.....	Arabic.
34		Thomas, a Becket.....	Disagreement with Henry II., Chancellor of England.	Author... ..	English and Latin.
35		Frederick Barbarasa	Of Germany.	Great Crusader and Ruler	German.
36		Godfrey of Bouillon			
37	13th	Richard I. }	France and.....	Ruler	English.
38		Saladin.....	England.....		
39		Albertus Magnus.....	Founds Mohammedan Dynasty.....	Ruler and General....	Arabic.
40		Alfonso, the Wise.....	Natural Science....	Author and Teacher...	Latin.
41		Roger Bacon.	Translates Bible into Spanish?	Author.....	Latin and Spanish.
			Invents Telescope and Gunpowder, &c.....	Inventor.....	Latin.

No.	Cen- tury.	Names.	Chief Works.	Character or Profession.	Language.
42	14th	Edward I,	Eng. Laws. History (of Eng.) of Chronicles—	Ruler and Author.....	English.
43		Stephen	Wales Constitu- tion.....		
44		Langton.	“Magna Charta”..	Author.....	English.
45		St. Louis	French Law from Roman.....	Ruler and Author.....	French.
46		Peter de Cres- cenzi	Botany.....	Author.....	English and Italian.
47		Marco Polo...	Book of Travels.....	Traveler. ..	French and Italian. .
48		Boccaccio	“Decameron”.....	Author.....	Italian.
49		Robert Bruce.	Scottish Warrior...	General.....	Scotch.
50		Chaucer.....	“Canterbury tales”	Poet.....	English.
51		Dante, (Ali- ghieri)	“Inferno”.. ..	Author.....	Italian.
52		Froissart.....	Chronicles of Eng. and French His- tory	Historian ..	French.
53		Giotto.....	Author of Bell Tow- er at Florence ...	Architect... ..	Italian.
54		Sir Jno. Man- deville.....	Book of Travels . .	Author.....	Latin. Eng. French,
55		Rienzi (Coladi.). ...	Last of the Tri- bunes.....	Leader and Patriot... ..	Italian.
56		Wat Tyler...	Opposed Absolutism	General.....	English.
57	15th	Sir Wm. Wal- lace.....	Scotch Patriot.....	Author and General.....	English.
58		John Wycliffe	Translates Bible...	Author.....	English.
59		Pius II.....	Mathematics.	Pope and Author.....	Latin.
60		Buenelschi. ...	Author of the Dome of Rome.....	Architect....	Latin.
61		Wm. Caxton..	First Printing in England.	Inventor & Printer	English.

No.	Cen- tury.	Names.	Chief Work.	Character or Profession.	Language.
61	15th	Cusamus.....	Law and Theories Fore-runner of Copernicus.....	Lawyer and Astronomer	Latin.
62		Donatello	"Judith holding the Head of Holofer- ness.....	Carver and Sculptor ...	Latin.
63		Gutenberg.....	Printing by Movable Types.....	Inventor & Printer....	German.
64		John Huss..	Followers of Wy- cliffe.....	Authors	Latin and Bohemian.
65		Jerome of Prague..		and Re- formers..	
66		Joan of Arc..			
			The Peasant Girl who led French Armies.....	Leader.....	French.
67		*Savonarola..	Catholic Reformer..	Monk and Author....	Italian.
68		*Van Enycks.	Originator of Paint- ing in Oils..	Great Pain- ter	Italian.
69		*Lorenzode Medici..	Founds Schools and Libraries	Statesman and Patron of Arts....	Latin.
70		*Columbus.....	Discovers America..	Explorer & Navigator..	Spanish.
71		*John Cabot..	Discovers N. A....	Sailor.....	English.
72		*Waldsee Muller.....	Names America in Honor of Vespucci (Amerigo).	Geographer	German.

*All Born in Italy.

Chapter XII.—Modern History.

- I. EVENTS OF THE 16TH CENTURY.
- 1. The French in Italy:
 - 1. Rulers { 1. Charles VIII.—1483-1498.
2. Louis XI.—1498-1515.
3. Francis I.—1515-1547.
 - 2. Object of Invasions.
 - 3. Battles. { 1. Fornovo.
2. Naples.
3. Venice.
4. Milan.
5. Of the Spurs.
6. Marignano.
 - 4. Leagues. { 1. First League.
2. League of Cambray.
3. Holy League.
4. League of Malines.
 - 5. Results.
 - 2. Charles V. and Reformation.
 - 3. Rise of the Dutch Republic.
 - 4. Civil and Religious War of France.
 - 5. England under the Tudors.
- II. EVENTS ON THE 17th CENTURY.
- 1. The Thirty Years War.
 - 2. Monarchy in France.
 - 3. England under the Stuarts.
- III. EVENTS OF THE 18th CENTURY.
- 1. Peter the Great and Charles XII.
 - 2. Rise of Prussia. [wick.
 - 3. England under Hanover, (House of Brunsw.)
 - 4. The French Revolution.
- IV. EVENTS OF THE 19th CENTURY.
- 1. French Revolution and France.
 - 2. England under House of Brunswick.
 - 3. Other Modern Nations.
- V. GREAT MEN OF CENTURIES.

Chapter XIII.—The Reformation.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (2) CHARLES
V. AND
THE RE-
FORMA-
TION—15-
17-60. | 1. Genealogy. | { 1. Son of Philip, the Handsome.
2. Grandson of Maximilian I. and Ferdinand and Isabella. |
| | 2. His Rivals. | { 1. Francis I. of France.
2. Henry VIII. of England.
3. Solyman, the Magnificent of Turkey. |
| | 3. Luther.—1483-1546. | { 1. His Theses.
2. Edict of the Pope.
3. Diet of Worms—1521. |
| | 4. The First Protestants—1529. | |
| | 5. Diets of | { 1. Spires.
2. Augsburg. |
| | 6. The first War against Francis—1521-26. | { 1. Battle of Pavia—1525.
2. Treaty of Madrid. |
| | 7. Second War against Francis—1527-29. | { 1. Imperial army in Rome.
2. Ladies' Peace—1529 |
| | 8. Third War against Francis—1536-28. | { 1. Solyman aids Francis.
2. Turks in Hungary and Tunis.
3. Treaty of Nice—1538 |
| | 9. Fourth War—1542-44. | { 1. Treaty of Crespy—1544.
2. Results. |
| | 10. His Protestant Wars—1531-60. | { 1. Smalcaldic League—1531.
2. Charles' Triumph—1547.
3. Revolt of Maurice.
4. Treaty of Passau—1552.
5. His abdication of the throne—1556.
6. St. Quentin—1557.
7. Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis—1559. |
| | 11. His character. | |

Chapter XIV.—Dutch Republic.

(3) RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC-- 1568-1609.	1. Position of the Netherlands. {		1. On the North Sea.
			2. As large as Ohio. (?)*
	2. Queen Margaret's Persecutions of the Heretics.		
	3. War for Freedom—1568-1609.	1. Leaders.	1. Spanish. {
			1. Don John. 2. Duke of Alva. 3. Requesens. 4. Valdez. 5. Duke of Parma.
			2. Dutch {
			1. Egmond. 2. Horn. 3. Maurice of Nassau. 4. Sir Philip Sidney. 5. William the Silent.
	3. War for Freedom—1568-1609.	2. Events.	1. Pacification of Ghent—1577.
			2. Jealousy of the sections.
			3. Union of Utrecht—1579.
			4. The Ban and Apology.
			5. Assassination of William—1584.
			6. England aids the Dutch.
			7. Treaty of 1609.
	4. Its Devel- op- ment.	1. The Fields like Gardens.	
			2. Afterwards aids England.
			3. Advanced as Spain declined.
			4. Their Industry and Intelligence.

Chapter XV.—Wars of France.

(4) CIVIL AND RELI- GIOUS WARS OF FRANCE —1562-1610	1. Persecution of the Huguenots.	
	2. Lead- ers.	1. Cath- {
		olics. {
		1. Catharine de Medici. 2. The Guises.
		2. Pro- {
		testants. {
		1. Henry Bourbon of Navarre. 2. Prince Conde. 3. Admiral Coligny.

*?. At one time they were about this size, but now only as large as W. Va. i. e. Holland and Belgium taken together.

(4) CIVIL AND RE- LIGIOUS WARS OF FRANCE— 1562-1610 Cont'd.	3. Events	1. Vassy.
		2. Treaty of St. Germain—1570.
		3. The marriage settlement—1572.
		4. Massacre of St. Bartholomew— Aug. 23, 1572.
		5. Renewal of the War.
		6. Henry's Victory at Ivry—1590.
		7. Result.
		1. Crowned in 1594.
		2. His change of Faith.
		3. Religious Toleration.
	4. King Henry IV.	4. Edict of Nantes—1598
		5. His assassination—1610.
		6. Remarks on character.
		5. The unsettled Feelings only smothered for a time.

Chapter XVI.—England Under the Tudors. (1509-1603.)

1. Rulers, Showing Genealogy.	Henry VII. of Lancaster, married Elizabeth of York—1485–1509.		
	Margaret, m. James IV. of Scotland.	Henry VIII. 1509–1547.	
		*Edward VI. (1547–1553)	†Mary. (1553–1358)
	James V. of Scotland	‡Elizabeth. (1558–1603]	
	Mary, Queen of Scots.		
	James VI.		

*Son of Jane Seymour. †Daughter of Catharine, married Philip of Spain.

‡Daughter of Anne Boleyn.

1. His aid sought by Charles V. and Francis—1558-1603.
2. Battle of Flodden Field (Spurs.)
3. Revolt against Rome.
 1. Six articles of Faith.
 2. Change in Creed.
 3. Benevolences.
 4. "Morton's Fork."
4. Lollards.
2. Henry VIII.
 5. Leaders.
 1. Colet.
 2. Erasmus.
 3. More.
 6. His Wives.
 1. Catharine of Aragon.
 2. Anne Boleyn.
 3. Jane Seymour.
 4. Anne of Cleves.
 5. Catharine Howard.
 6. Catharine Parr.
3. Events of Other Reigns.
 1. Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. [ans.]
 2. Persecution of Puritans and Presbyterians.
 3. Mary, Queen of Scots.
 4. English lose Calais in reign of Mary.
 5. The Invincible Armada defeated in the reign of Elizabeth, 1588.
 6. Maritime and Colonial Enterprises.
 7. Elizabeth's Favorites.
 8. The Augustan Age of Literature.
4. The Be- headings of
 1. Cranmer.
 2. Cromwell.
 3. More.
 4. Wolsey.
 5. Fisher.
 6. Mary, Queen of Scots.
 7. Earl of Leicester.
 8. Earl of Essex.
 9. Lady Jane Grey.
 10. And others.
5. England's Position in the World.

Chapter XVII.—The Thirty Years War. 1618-1648

1. Causes. {
 1. Troubles in Bohemia.
 2. Growing hatred between Protestants and Catholics.
 3. A dislike for the Emperor.
 4. Destruction of Churches, etc.
2. Leaders. {
 1. Catholics. {
 1. Ferdinand, Emperor.
 2. Wallenstein.
 3. Tilly.
 4. Peppenheim.
 2. Protestants {
 1. Frederick, the Palatinate.
 2. Gustavus Adolphus, (King of Sweden.)
 3. Bernard of Weimar, (Swede.)
 4. Conde and Turenne, (French.)
3. Periods of the War. {
 1. Bohemian Period—1618-23. [beck.
 2. Danish Period—1625-29—Peace of Lu-
 3. Swedish Period—1630-35.
 4. French Period—1635-48.
4. Important Battles. {
 1. Madgeburg.
 2. Leipsic—1631.
 3. Lutzen—1632.
 4. Rocroi.
 5. Frieburg.
 6. Nordlingen—1634.
 7. Lens.
5. Treaty of Westphalia—1648.
6. Results. {
 1. Amnesty to Political Offenders.
 2. Catholics and Protestants no longer have Ecclesiastical rights over each other.
 3. Each Prince sovereign in his own province.
 4. Switzerland and the Dutch Republic recognized as Independent.
 5. Sweden gets territory on the Baltic.
 6. France gets Alsace.
 7. Brandenburg's territory increased.

Chapter XVIII.—The Monarchy in France. (1610-1715.)

THE MON- ARCHY IN FRANCE— 1610-1715

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Age of Louis XIV—1643-1715. | 3. His Wars. | 1. Age of Richilieu—1622-42. | { 1. Louis XIII, King—1610-43.
2. Rochelle.
3. Nobles humbled.
4. Part of France in 30 yrs. War
5. Object of Richilieu.
6. Result. |
| | | 1. Peace of Pyrennes—1659. | |
| | | 2. His Ministers. | { 1. Mazarin—1643-61.
2. Colbert.
3. Louvois.
4. Luxembourg. |
| | | 3. His Wars. | { 1. With Flanders—1667-68. Treaty of Aix-la Chapelle.
2. With Holland—1672-79. { 1. Triple Alliance.
2. Treaty Nimeguen
3*. Of the Palatinate—1688-97. { 1. Holy Alliance.
2. Peace Ryswick.
4†. Spanish Succession—1701-14. { 1. Treaty of Utrecht.
2. Radstadt. |
| | 4. Generals. | { 1. French. { 1. Turenne.
2. Conde.
3. Luxembourg.
4. Vauban.
2. Dutch and English. { 1. William of Orange.
2. Marlborough.
3. Eugene. | |

*Called in this country, "King William's War."

†Our "Queen Anne's War."

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 2. Age of Louis XIV—1643-1715.—Cont'd. | } 5. Battles | 1. Fleurus. | } English Victories. |
| | | 2. Steinkirk. | |
| | | 3. Neerwinden. | |
| | | 4. Blenheim. | |
| | | 5. Ramillies. | |
| | | 6. Oudenarde. | |
| | | 7. Malplaquet. | |
| | 6. His misfortunes and Death—Sept. 1, 1715. | | |

3. The Augustan age of Literature in France.

4. The Court at Versailles.

Chapter XIX.—England under the Stuarts. (1603-1714.)

1. Table of Rulers showing Genealogy. (see p. 59.)

James VI of Scotland becomes James I, of England, (1603-1625.)

Charles I. (m Henrietta Maria, of France) (1625-1649.)

Elizabeth (m. Frederick of Palatine.)

Charles II. (1660-1685.)

James II. (1685-1689.)

Sophia, (m. Elector of Hanover.)

Mary m. William (of Orange) III Anne (1702-1715. (1689-1694.) (1689-1702.)

George I.

2. Reign of James I.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| { | 1. The Gunpowder Plot—1605. |
| | 2. Rise of Parliament—1610-40, |
| | 3. His Foreign Policy. |
| | 4. His Character. |

1. The Long Parliament—1640-53.
2. The Short Parliament.
3. Reign of Charles I
 3. Civil War—1642-48.
 - c. Causes
 1. "Divine Right" of Kings.
 2. Trouble with Parliament.
 - c. Leaders
 1. King.
 1. He and his son.
 2. Prince Rupert.
 2. Parliament.
 1. John Hampden.
 2. Oliver Cromwell.
 3. Ireton.
 3. Battles.
 1. Edgehill—1643.
 2. Marston Moor—1644.
 3. Naseby—1645.
 4. Result.
 4. His Fate and Character.
4. The Commonwealth—1649-60
 1. Oliver Cromwell, Protector—1649-60.
 2. War in Ireland and Scotland.
 3. Dunbar and Worcester.
 4. War with Holland.
 5. Presbyterians and Quakers.
 6. Oliver's Death and Character.
 7. His Successor.
 8. The *Restoration*—1660.
5. Charles II's Reign
 1. The Reaction.
 2. Plague in London—1665.
 3. Great Fire—1666—(200,000 people destitute of homes.)
 4. War with Holland.
 5. Treaty of Dover in France—1670.
 6. Rye House and other Plots.
 7. The Test Act.
 8. Whigs and Tories.
6. James II's Reign and the Revolution.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. William
and Mary's
Reign. | { | 1. The Bill of Rights—1689. |
| | | 2. Battle of Boyne in England. |
| | | 3. Jacobite Plots. |
| | | 4. House of Commons Supreme. |
| | | 5. England aids the Palatinate in the War of Louis XIV against him. (see p. 62.) |
| | | 6. His Death and Character—1702. |
| 8. Queen
Anne's
Reign | { | 1. War of the Spanish Succession—1701-14. |
| | | 2. Union of England and Scotland—1707. |
| | | 3. Marlborough's (John Churchill) Victories. |
| | | 4. The Last of the Stuarts. |
| | | 5. Her Character. |

Chapter XX.—Peter the Great and Charles XII. (1689-1725)

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Rise of
Russia | { | 1. Sketch of Early History. | | |
| | | 2. Past | { | 1. Ivan the Terrible—1533-84. |
| | | Rulers. | { | 2. Feodor—1584-1598. |
| | | { | 3. Michael Romanoff—1613-89. | |
| { | 4*. Peter the Great—1689-1725. | | | |
| 2. Peter the Great. | { | 3. Its location. { | 1. In Western Asia and Eastern Europe | |
| | | 2. Occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ of Europe and $\frac{1}{3}$ of Asia | | |
| | | 3. As a boy. 2. In Western Europe | | |
| 3. His Reforms. 4. His Character. | | | | |
| 3. Charles
XII of
Sweden. | { | 1. As a boy. | { | 1. Denmark. |
| | | 2. His Enemies. - - - | | 2. Poland. |
| | | 3. His Death—1718. | | 3. Russia. |
| | | 4. His Character. | | 4. Prussia. |
| 5. Turks. | | | | |
| 4. Russia's
War with
Sweden. | { | 1. Cause—Russia's Greed for Territory. | | |
| | | 2. Some Battles. | { | 1. Narva—1706. |
| | | { | 2. Pultowa—1709. | |
| 3. Frederickshall—1718. | | | | |
| 3. Result. | | | | |

*Notice that William III, came to the throne in England at this time, that Louis XIV began his War of the Palatinate, and we had our King William's War.

5. Further additions of Territory.
6. Founding of Petersburg.

Chapter XXI.—Rise of Prussia.—1640-1786.

1. Brandenburg and Frederick William—1640-1749.
2. How the Elector procured the title of King.
3. Reign of Frederick William I.—1713-40.

4. Reign of Frederick the Great. (1740-86.)	2. His Wars	1. Sketch of his Life.	{	1. *Austrian Succession—1740-48.	{	1. Dettingen.
		2. Fontenoy.				
		3. Result.				
		1. Cause.				
	2. †The Seven Years War—1756-63.	2. Allies against him.	{	1. Austria.		
				2. Russia.		
				3. France.		
				4. Poland.		
		3. Important Battles.	{	2. Saxony.		
				6. Sweden.		
1. Rossback.						
2. Leuthen.						
2. His W'orks	{	3. Zorndorf.				
		4. Kolin. (d)				
		5. Kurnersdorf. (d)				
		6. Leignitz.				
	{	7. Torgau.				
		4. Peace of Paris.				
	{	5. Result.				
		3. His Government.				
		4. Anecdotes and Character.				

*King George's War in U. S.

†French and Indian War in U. S.

Chapter XXII.—England Under House of Hanover. 1714-1820.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Table of Rulers—(See p. 63.) | George I. (1714-27.) |
| | George II. (1727-60.) |
| | *George III. (1760-20.) |
| | 1. King's Loss of Influence. |
| | 2. Continental Affairs. |
| 2. Reign of the Three Georges. | 3. Wars of the Pretenders { 1. Old Pretender.
2. Young Pretender.
3. Culloden. |
| 3. Their Character. | 4. The French and Indian War—1755-63. { 1. Braddock.
2. Wolfe.
3. Treaty of 1763. |
| | 5. American Revolution—1775-83. { 1. Burgoyne.
2. Cornwallis. |
| | 6. Independence of Ireland. { 3. Paris, 1783.
4. Result. |
| 4. England Humbled. | 7. French Revolution. |

Chapter XXIII.—French Revolution and France.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Previous History of France since 1715. | { 1. Louis XVI.
2. His Troubles. |
| | 1. Excessive Extravagance. |
| | 2. Excessive Taxes on the Peasants. |
| | 3. Burdensome Privileges of the Nobility. |
| 2. Causes of the Revolution. | 4. Growing Feeling of the People. |
| | 5. The Influence of the American Revolution. |
| | 6. The Writings of { 1. Voltaire.
2. Rousseau. 4. Raynal.
3. Corneille. 5. Heloctius. |

*Grandson of George II.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1. States General to 1789. | 1. Paris mob. |
| | | 2. National Assembly—1789-91. | 2. The Bastille. |
| | | 2. Th Legislative Assembly—1791-92. | 1. Attack on Tuilleries.
2. Battle of Valmy—1792. |
| | | 4. The National Convention—1792-95. | 1. Louis XVI beheaded—1793
2. " <i>Reign of Terror</i> "—June 2, 1793-July 27, 1794.
3. Reactionary Period.
5. French Successes. |
| 3. Periods of the Revolution. | 5. The Directory—1795-1799. | 1. Napoleon Bonaparte at the Helm. | |
| | | 2. Italian Campaign—1795-7. | 1. Battles { 1. Lodi.
2. Arcole.
3. Mantua.
2. Opposing Generals. { 1. Bealieu.
2. Wurmser.
3. Alvincy.
3. The Result.
4. His marriage. |
| | | 3. Egyptian Campaign—1798-9. | 1. Battles. { 1. Pyramids.
2. Aboukir bay.
3. Aboukir(on land)
2. His Return.
3. Overthrows Directory.
4. Treaty of Campo-Formio—1799. |
| 3. Periods of the Revolution. | 6. The Consulate—1799-1804. | 1. Second Italian campaign—1799-01. | 1. Marengo. [ville.
2. Treaty of Lune-
3. Result. |
| | | 2. German Campaign—1800-1802. | 1. Hohenlinden.
2. Treaty of Amiens. |
| | | 7. The Empire—1804-15. | 1. Austrian Campaign—1804-06. { 1. Ulm.
2. Austerlitz.
2. Prussian Campaign—1806. { 1. Jena.
2. Auerstadt. |

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|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>3. Periods of the Revolution—
Cont'd.</p> | <p>7. The Empire—1804-15.—
Cont'd.</p> | <p>3. Russian Campaign—1807.</p> | <p>1. Eylau.
2. Friedland.
3. Result.
4. Tilsis Treaty.</p> |
| | <p>4. The Spanish Campaign—1808</p> | <p>4. The Spanish Campaign—1808</p> | <p>1. Continental System.
2. Berlin Decree.
3. Milan Decree.</p> |
| | <p>5. The 2d Austrian Campaign—1809.</p> | <p>5. The 2d Austrian Campaign—1809.</p> | <p>1. Aspern.
2. Wagram.
3. His 2d marriage.</p> |
| | <p>6. Second Spanish Campaign—1809-12</p> | <p>6. Second Spanish Campaign—1809-12</p> | |
| | <p>7. Second Russian Campaign—1812.</p> | <p>7. Second Russian Campaign—1812.</p> | <p>1. Borodino.
2. Moscow.
3. Results.</p> |
| | <p>8. The 100 Days in France</p> | <p>8. All Europe in Arms—1812-14.</p> | <p>1. Lutzen.
2. Bautzen.
3. Dresden.
4. Leipsic.</p> |
| | <p>9. Napoleon's Return—1815</p> | <p>9. Abdication of Napoleon to Elba.</p> | |
| | <p>10. Louis XVIII. placed on the Throne</p> | <p>10. Louis XVIII. placed on the Throne</p> | |
| | <p>1. Escape of Louis XVIII.</p> | <p>1. Escape of Louis XVIII.</p> | |
| | <p>2. To Arms again.</p> | <p>2. To Arms again.</p> | |
| <p>3. Congress of Vienna.</p> | <p>3. Congress of Vienna.</p> | | |
| <p>4. Waterloo, (June 18, 1815.)</p> | <p>4. Waterloo, (June 18, 1815.)</p> | | |
| <p>5. His Abdication to St. Helena.</p> | <p>5. His Abdication to St. Helena.</p> | | |
| <p>6. His Death and Character.</p> | <p>6. His Death and Character.</p> | | |
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- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>4. The Second Restoration—1815-48</p> | <p>1. Kings</p> | <p>1. Louis XVIII.—1815-24.
2. Charles X—1824-30.
3. Louis Philippe—1830-48.</p> |
| | <p>2. Events</p> | <p>1. Revolution of the 3 days of July—1830.
2. Dissensions and Party Strife.
3. Revolution of 1848.</p> |
-
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>5. Second Republic—1848-52.</p> | <p>1. The mobs of Paris—Louis leaves.
2. Louis Napoleon becomes President
2. Chamber of Deputies dissolved.</p> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

6. The Second Empire—1852-70.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. His Wars. | 1. Crimean War—1853-56.
2. Austro-Sardinian War—1859-60
3. Mexican War—1859. | 1. Louis Napoleon becomes Napoleon III.
1. England and France aid Turkey against Russia.
2. Battles. { 1. Alma.
2. Balaklava.
3. Inkerman.
4. Sabastopol.
3. Treaty of Paris.
4. Result.
1. France helps Italy against Austria.
2. Battles. { 1. Magenta.
2. Solferino.
3. Peace, Villa Franca.
4. Result. { 1. Sardinia gets Lombardy and Modena.
2. France gets Nice and Savoy.
3. 9,000,000 free from Austria. |
| 3. His Imprisonment | 4. The Franco-Prussian War—1870-71. | 1. Causes { 1. Alsace-Lorraine.
2. Spanish Crown.
2. Leaders. { 1. Napoleon. { French.
2. Bazane. {
3. Bismarck. { German.
4. Von Moltke {
3. Battles. { 1. Weissenburg.
2. Worth.
3. Courcelles.
4. Thionville.
5. Gravelotte.
6. Sedan.
7. Metz. |
| 4. His Character. | | 4. Peace.
5. Result. |

7. The Third Republic—1871-1897.
- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div style="font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">{</div> | <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">1. The Presidents</div> | 1. M. Thiers—1871-73. |
| | | 2. Marshal McMahon—1873-79, |
| | | 3. M. Grevy—1879-87. |
| | | 4. M. Carnot—1887-94. |
| | | 5. M. Casimir-Perier—1894-95. |
| | | 6. M. Felix Faure—1895—. |
| | <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">2. Events.</div> | 1. The Communists—1871. |
| | | 2. Growth of Education. |
| | | 3. The War Debt of 5,000,000,000 francs, promptly paid to Germany. |
| | | 4. The Finances. |
| | | 5. Assassination of Pres. Carnot—1894. |
| | | 6. Resignation Pres. Casimir-Perier—1895. |
| | | 7. National Growth since 1871. |
8. *Leaders and Generals of this Period.* (see "p.")

Chapter XXIV—England Under House of Hanover 1820-1897.

1. Genealogy of the Rulers. George III. (see p. 63.)
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| George IV.
(1820-30.) | William IV.
(1830-37.) | Edward of Kent
Victoria.
(1837—.) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
2. Events of Geo. IV's Reign. {
- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 1. Corn Laws. |
| 2. Repeal of Test Act—1828. |
| 3. Fires and Famines. |
3. Reign of William IV {
- | |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 1st Locomotive, Liverpool to Manchester 1830 |
| 2. First Reform Bill, 1832. |
| 3. Emancipation Bill, 1833. |
| 4. The Chartist and Revolution of 1848. |
- "p" {
- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Marat. | 5. Necker. | 9. Massena. | 13. Napoleon I. | 17. Carnot. |
| 2. Mirabeau. | 6. Barras. | 10. Kleber. | 14. Napoleon III | 18. Faure. |
| 3. Danton. | 7. Kellerman. | 11. Augereau. | 15. Bazaine. | |
| 4. Robespierre | 8. Jourdan. | 12. Ney. | 16. Thiers. | |

4. Victoria's Reign.

1. Anti-Corn Law League—1839.
2. Cobden Free Trade Club.
3. Cheap Postage—1840—Roland Hill.
4. First World's Fair at London—1851.
5. Crimean War (see France p. 70.)
6. Indian Munity—1857.
7. Cotton Famine—1860-65.
8. Reform Bill of 1867.
9. Compulsory School System—1870.
10. Irish Land Titles Arranged—1870-71.
11. Religious Tests abolished in the Universities—1871
12. Voting by Ballot introduced—1872.
13. The Queen becomes Empress of India—1876.
14. England checks Russia's greed for Constantinople—1878.
15. Mahdi's Rebellion in Egypt—1885.
16. Stanley in search of Dr. Livingston in Africa—1888.
17. Free Education in Scotland—1889.
18. Kindergarten and Manual Training School introduced.
19. The Retirement of Gladstone—1896.
20. The Venezuelan affair—1896.

Chapter XXV—Other Modern Nations.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. Italy—
1815-
97. | 2. Revolution of
1848. | 1. Causes. {
2. Patriots. {
3. Battles. { | 1. The Carbonari.
2. Distance from Vienna.
3. Want of Communication. |
| | | | 1. Charles Albert of Sardinia.
2. Garibaldi. |
| | | | 3. Victor Emmanuel.
{ 1. Novara.
{ 2. Rome. |

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|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| I. Italy
1815-97 | 3. Assists England and France in the Crimean War. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Revolution of 1858-9 (see France p. 70.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5. Dawn of Freedom. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6. Victor Emmanuel II becomes King—1861-78. | <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. Italy helps Prussia in 1866.</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Gains Venice and Verona.</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Gets Rome in 1870, and it is the Capital.</td></tr> </table> | 1. Italy helps Prussia in 1866. | 2. Gains Venice and Verona. | 3. Gets Rome in 1870, and it is the Capital. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Italy helps Prussia in 1866. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Gains Venice and Verona. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Gets Rome in 1870, and it is the Capital. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. King Humbert I. 1878. | <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. States of the Church added.</td></tr> <tr><td>2. The Pope now a Spiritual Power.</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Troubles in Abyssinia.</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Her Growth.</td></tr> </table> | 1. States of the Church added. | 2. The Pope now a Spiritual Power. | 3. Troubles in Abyssinia. | 4. Her Growth. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. States of the Church added. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. The Pope now a Spiritual Power. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Troubles in Abyssinia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Her Growth. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II. Germany--
1806-97 | 1. Holy Roman Empire ends 1806. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. A Confederation of 39 States with Austria at its head—1815. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Prussia recovers the territory wrested from her by Napoleon. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. The Holy Alliance | <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. Russia.</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Austria.</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Prussia.</td></tr> </table> 1815. | 1. Russia. | 2. Austria. | 3. Prussia. | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Russia. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Austria. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Prussia. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. The Zollverein—1828. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Revolution of 1848. | <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. Demand for Unity.</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Berlin.</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Patriots</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Opposing Leaders.</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Result.</td></tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. Frederick Wm. IV.</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Bismarck.</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Kossuth.</td></tr> <tr><td>1. Ferdinand of Austria.</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Metternich.</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Francis Joseph.</td></tr> <tr><td>4. "The Hangman."</td></tr> </table> | 1. Demand for Unity. | 2. Berlin. | 3. Patriots | 4. Opposing Leaders. | 5. Result. | 1. Frederick Wm. IV. | 2. Bismarck. | 3. Kossuth. | 1. Ferdinand of Austria. | 2. Metternich. | 3. Francis Joseph. | 4. "The Hangman." |
| 1. Demand for Unity. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Berlin. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Patriots | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Opposing Leaders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Result. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Frederick Wm. IV. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Bismarck. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Kossuth. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ferdinand of Austria. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Metternich. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Francis Joseph. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. "The Hangman." | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. War with Denmark—1864. | <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. Prussia helps Austria.</td></tr> <tr><td>2. They take Schleswig-Holstein.</td></tr> </table> | 1. Prussia helps Austria. | 2. They take Schleswig-Holstein. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Prussia helps Austria. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. They take Schleswig-Holstein. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 8. Seven weeks War—1866. | { | 1. Prussia against Austria.
2. Battle of Sadowa.
3. Peace of Prague.
4. Result (Austria defeated.) |
| | 9. The North German Confederation. | | |
| II. Ger-
many.—
1806-97 | 10. Emperors | { | 1. William I—1871-88.
2. Frederick—1888.
3. William II—1888—. |
| | 11. Ministers. | { | 1. Caprivi.
2. Bismarck. |
| | 12. Austria Grants Reforms. | | |
| | 13. Francis Joseph becomes King of Hungary—1867. | | |
| | 1. Rulers since Peter the Great | { | 1. Catherine—1725-62.
2. Catherine II—1762-96. |
| | 2. Events under Alexander I—1801-25. | { | 1. The Holy Alliance of Russia, Prussia and Austria.
2. Trouble with the Liberals.
3. Conspiracies. |
| III. Rus-
sia—
1801-97 | 3. Reign of Nicholas I—1825-55 | { | 1. A Terrible Autocrat.
2. Aids Greece against Turkey in 1828.
3. Revolution in Poland—1830.
4. Added to Russia—1832.
5. Assists Austria to crush Hungary in 1848.
6. The Crimean War, (see France) |
| | 4. Reign of Alexander II—1855-81. | { | 1. Popular Reforms.
2. Emancipation of Slaves—1858-63.
3. Rebellion in Poland—1863.
4. *War with Turkey—1877-78.
5. Treaty of Berlin and Results.
6. Siberian Exiles—1879-80.
7. Assassination of the Czar—March 13, 1881. |

*Turkey loses Roumania, Servia, Montenegro and protection of Bulgaria in this war.

III. Russia— 1801-97 Cont'd.	5. Alexander III—1881-85	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Censorship of the Press. 2. His assassination—1895. 3. Character.
IV. Less Important Countries.	6. Nicholas II—1895.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better man than his Predecessor. 2. Condition of the People.
	I. The Netherlands.	1. Throw off the French Yoke—1812
		2. Belgium and Holland united—1815
		3. *Belgians Rebel in 1830.
		4. Leopold made King of Belgium and William IV, King of Holland.
		5. Present Queen of Holland—Wilhelmina.
	II. Greece.	1. Its Former Greatness.
		2. Decline since the Battle of Lepanto 1571.
		3. See Russia for events of 1821-56-78.
		4. Armenian massacres—1895-96.
		1. Revolts against Turkey—1821.
		2. Marco Bozzaris, the patriot.
	III. Turkey.	3. Allies of Greece.
		4. Battle of Navarino—1827.
		5. Georgias I. of Denmark elected King.
		6. War with Turkey over Candia—1897.
	IV. Japan.	1. Glimpses of Early History
		2. Treaty with U. S.—1854.
		3. Revolution of 1868.
		4. Restoration of the Mikado.
		5. Conquered by the Portugese who were expelled in the 16th Century— <i>Influence</i> .
		6. The Senate—1875.
		7. Other assemblies—1879.
		8. A Constitutional Monarchy.
		9. Educational Progress.
		10. War with China—1894-95.
		11. The Result.

*Notice that numerous Revolutions occurred in 1820-1830-1848.

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|------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|---|-------------------------------------------------------|
| IV. Less
Important
Countries.
Cont'd. | { | V. Spain. | { | 1. Revolution of 1820. |
| | | | | 2. The Spanish obtain a written Constitution. |
| | | | | 3. Loses Territory in Italy—1848-59. |
| | | | | 4. Loses South American countries and Mexico—1819-30. |
| | | | | 5. Rebellion of Cuba and Phillipine Islands—1896-98. |



Chapter XXVI.—Great Men of Centuries.

No.	Century.	Names.	Chief Work or Masterpieces.	Character or Profession.	Language or Nationality.
1	16th	Francis Bacon	“Novum Organum”	Author and Scientist..	English.
2		Copernicus....	Rotation of the earth	Philosopher	Italian.
3		Galileo.....	“System of the World”.....	Philosopher	Greek.
4		Thomas More	“Utopia”.....	Author.....	English.
5		Hugo Grotius	International Law.	Lawyer and Author....	Latin.
6		Michael Angelo (Buonarroti)	Work on St. Peter's Church.....	Sculptor and Painter.....	Italian.
7		Raphael.	Decorates the Vatican.....	Painter	Italian.
8		Titian	“The Assumption”	Painter	Italian.
9		Albert Durer.	Inventor of Etching and Wood Engraving.....	Engraver and Sculptor.....	German.
10		Edmund Spencer.....	“Faerie Queene”...	Poet.....	English.
11		Wm Shakspeare	“Hamlet” and 36 Dramas.....	Poet.....	English.
12		Philip Sidney	“Arcadia”.....	Poet and Author....	English.
13		Sir Walter Raleigh.	“History of the World”.....	Author and Courtier..	English.
14		Cervantes....	“Don Quixote”....	Author.	Spanish.
15		Rabelais.....	“Life of Pantagruel”.....	Priest and Author....	French.
16		Montaigne. ...	“Essays”.....	Author.	French.
17		Aristo.....	“Orlando-Furioso”	Poet.....	German.
18		Tasso.....	“Jerusalem Delivered”.....	Poet.....	Italian.
19		Tycho Brahe...	Discoveries in Science	Astronomer.	Danish.
20		Holbein	“Dance of Death”...	Painter	German.
21	17th	Hobbes.....	“Leviathan”.....	Historian and Philosopher...	English.

No.	Century.	Names.	Chief Work or Masterpieces.	Character or Profession.	Language or Nationality.
22	17th	Isaac Newton	"Principia" ..	Scientist and Mathematician.....	English.
23		Liebnitz.....	Philosophy.	Scientist. ..	German.
24		Rubens	"Descent of the Cross."	Painter	Dutch.
25		Vandyck.	Court Painter for Charles I.	Painter....	Dutch.
26		Poussin.....	"The Last Supper"	Painter.....	French
27		B. E. Murillo	"The marriage of St. Catharine"....	Painter.....	Spanish.
28		Ben Johnson..	"Every Man in His Humor".....	Author.....	English.
29		Kepler.	Laws of Motion....	Philosopher	German.
30		William Harvey.....	Discovers the Circulation of the Blood	Physician...	English.
31		Descartes	Philosophical W'ks	Author.....	French.
32		*Duke of Marlborough (John Churchill...	"Hero of Blenheim."	General.....	English
33		Corneille	"Cid."	Poet	French.
34		John Milton..	"Paradise Lost." ..	Epic Poet...	English.
35		Jeremy Taylor....	"Holy Living and Dying."	Author	English.
36		La Fontaine...	"Fables"	Author.....	French.
37		Moeire.	Wrote Comedies.....	Dramatist...	French.
38		Bousset	Wrote Sermons.....	Orator and Preacher.	French.
39		John Bunyan..	"Pilgrim's Progress."	Preacher and Author	English.
40		John Dryden.	"Religio Laici."	Poet, etc...	English.
41		Racine, }	"Telemaque."	Author.....	French,
42		Fenelon. }			
43	18th	Benjamin Franklin...	Invents Lightning Rod. Introduces Newspapers.....	Philosopher Printer, Statesman	American.
44		Linnaeus.....	Botany.....	Author.....	Swedish.
45		D'Alembert...	"Memoir of the Integral Calculus."	Scientist...	French.

*Many important General's names are omitted in this table because they are more properly treated in the outlines of the different wars.

No.	Century.	Names.	Chief Work or Masterpieces.	Character or Profession.	Language or Nationality.
46	18th	John Hunter...	Works on Anatomy.	Scientist...	Scotch.
47		Kant.....	Metaphysics	Philosopher	German.
48		Galvani.....	Invents Electric Battery	Inventor and Scientist.....	Italian.
49		Sir Wm. Herschel.....	Discovers the Planet, <i>Uranus</i>	Astronomer	English.
50		Adam Smith..	"Wealth of Nations."	Author and Scientist..	Scotch.
51		Lavoisier	Chemistry.....	Chemist....	French.
52		J. Bentham ..	"Utilitarianism."...	Philosopher	English.
53		La Place.....	"Mecanique Celestia."	Philosopher and Astronomer ..	French.
54		Jonathan Swift	"Gulliver's Travels."	Author.....	English.
55		Joseph Addison.....	"The Spectator."...	Editor and Author....	English.
56		Alexander Pope.....	"Essay on Man."...	Poet	English.
57		Montesquieu..	"L'Esprit des Lois." (The Spirit of Laws.)	Author and Thinker...	French.
58		Voltaire.....	"Henriade"—"Charles XII."...	Author and Free thinker....	French.
59		Buffon	"Histoire Naturelle."	Author and Scientist..	French.
60		Fielding.....	"Tom Jones."	Author.....	English.
61		Sam Johnson.	"Rasselas"—"Dictionary"	Author.....	English.
62		David Hume..	"History of England"	Historian ..	English.
63		Rousseau	"Emile"	Author and Educator...	Swiss.
64		Oliver Goldsmith	"Vicar of Wakefield"	Author.....	English.
65		G. E. Lessing	"Laocoon"	Author.....	German.
66		Edmund Burke.....	"Essay on Sublime and Beautiful"....	Orator and Rhetorician	English.

No.	Century.	Names.	Chief Work or Masterpieces.	Character or Profession.	Language or Nationality.
67	15th	Edward Gibbon	"Rise and Decline of the Roman Empire"	Historian ..	English.
68		Robert Burns.	"Cotter's Saturday Night"	Poet	Scotch.
69		J. C. F. Schiller	"William Tell"	Poet	German.
70		Joshua Reynolds	Pres. Royal Academy	Artist and Painter ...	English.
71		Geo. F. Handel	"The Messiah"	Musical Composer..	German.
72		Joseph Haydn	"The Creation"	Musician and Orator	Italian.
73		Benjamin West	Painter at Royal Academy	Painter ...	American.
74		Johann Mozart	"Don Giovanni"	Musician ...	German.
75		Antonio Canova	"Venus and Adonis"	Sculptor ...	Italian.
76		James Brindley	Invents Canals	Inventor	English.
77		James Hargraves	Spinning Jenny and Card Machine	Inventor	English.
78		Josiah Wedgwood	Invents Queensware	Inventor	English.
79		Richard Arkwright	Cotton manufacture.	Inventor	English.
80		James Watt	Steam Engine	Inventor	English.
81		*Robert Fulton	Steamboat	Inventor	American.
82		Joseph Jacquard	Looms to Weave Figures	Inventor	French.
83		George Washington	Frees his Country ...	General	American.
84	19th	Niccolò Paganini	Celebrated Violinist	Musician ..	Italian.
85		Alex. M. Humboldt	"Kosmos"	Scientist and Author	German.
86		†Georges Cuvier	Natural History	Scientist	Swiss.

*James Rumsey, of W. Va., is also said to be the inventor of the Steamboat.

†He had an eminent brother scientist, Frederick.

No.	Cen- tury.	Names.	Chief Work or Mas- terpieces.	Character or Profession.	Language or Nationality.
87	19th	Sir Humphrey Davey..	Invents Safety Matches for lamps	Inventor....	English.
88		Francois D. Arago.....	Discovers Diameters of the Planets—Polariscope	Astronomer and Artist.	French.
89		Sir Wm. Hamilton.	Metaphysical Writer.....	Author and Philosopher	English.
90		Michael Faraday	Physics and Philosophy.....	Author and Scientist...	English.
91		Auguste Comte.....	Philosophical Works.....	Author.....	French.
92		Baron Liebig.	Physiology.....	Author and Doctor	German.
93		U. J. J. Leverrier	Discovers the planet Neptune.....	Astronomer	French.
94		John Tyndall.	"Water, Electricity and Light.".....	Philosopher	English.
95		L. J. R. Agassiz.....	Natural History.....	Scientist....	Swiss.
96		Jno. W. Goethe.....	"Faust."	Poet.....	German.
97		J. P. Richter..	Anatomy.....	Author and Scientist.	German.
98		William Wordsworth.	"The Excursion.".	Poet.....	English.
99		Walter Scott..	"Ivanhoe"—"Marmion.".....	Novelist and Poet.....	English.
100		Thomas Campbell...	"Gertrude of Wyoming.".....	Poet.....	English.
101		Lord Byron..	"Child Harold's Pilgrimage."....	Poet.....	English.
102		S. T. Coleridge.....	Essays, Poems, etc.	Poet and Author.....	English.
103		Beranger.....	Satires upon the Gout.....	Poet.....	French.
104		F. P. G. Guizot	"History of Civilization.".....	Author.....	French.
105		Thos. Carlyle	"French Revolution.".....	Author.....	English.
106		W. H. Prescott	"Conquest of Mexico.".....	Historian ...	American.

No.	Cen- tury.	Names.	Chief Work or Mas- terpieces.	Character or Profession.	Language or Nationality.
107	19th	Washington Irving.....	"Life of Washing- ton.".....	Historian ...	American.
108		M. Thiers.....	Pres. of France.....	Statesman and Histo- rian.	French.
109		T. B. Mc- Caulay.....	"History of Eng- land."	Author.....	English.
110		George Ban- croft.....	"History of the U. S.".....	Historian ...	American.
111		Victor Hugo..	"Les Miserables."	Novelist.....	French.
112		R. W. Emer- son.....	"Essays."	Author.....	American.
113		Nathaniel Hawthorne.	"Scarlet Letter."...	Novelist....	American.
114		Alfred Ten- nyson.....	"Idylls of the King."	Poet.....	English.
115		W. M. Thack- eray.....	"Vanity Fair".....	Novelist....	English.
116		Chas. Dickens	"Nicholas Nick- leby."	Novelist....	English.
117		J. Fenimore Cooper.....	"Leather Stocking Tales."	Novelist....	American.
118		Albert Thor- waldsen.....	"Christ and the Twelve Apostles."	Sculptor....	Danish.
119		Ludwig Bee- thoven.....	"Mount of Olives."	Musical Composer.	German.
120		Jos. Turner ..	Landscape Painter.	Artist.....	English.
121		Horace Vernet	"The Bombardment of Madrid."	Painter.....	French.
122		G. Rosini	"William Tell."....	Musical Composer.	Italian.
123		G. Meyerbeer.	Astonished people by his talent when only six y'rs old..	Musician....	German.
124		Jacob Men- delssohn.....	"Oratorios."	Musician....	German.
125		Gustave Dore.	Illustrations for Don Quixote.....	Artist.....	French.
126		Sir Isaac Brunel.....	Engineer, Thames Tunnel.....	Inventor....	English.

No.	Century.	Names.	Chief Work or Masterpieces.	Character or Profession.	Language or Nationality.
127	19th	Geo. Stephenson.....	The Locomotive.....	Inventor....	English.
128		L. J. M. Da-Guerre.....	How to fix Images...	Inventor and Artist.	French.
129		S. F. B. Morse	Electric Telegraph.	Inventor.....	American.
130		Thos. A. Edison.....	Phonograph.....	Inventor.....	American.
131		A. Graham Bell.....	Telephone.....	Inventor.....	American.
132		*Eli Whitney.	Cotton Gin.....	Inventor.....	American.
133		A. Lincoln...	President during Civil War in U. S.	Statesman ..	American.
134		James G. Blaine.....	Sec. of State under Pres. Harrison...	Orator.....	American.
135		Elias Howe...	Sewing Machine. ..	Inventor.....	American.
136		Edward Jenner.....	Discovers and introduces Vaccination.	Physician..	English.
137		Edwin Forrest.....	Patriarch of his Country.....	Actor and Tragedian.	American.
138		Charles Good-year.....	Invents Vulcanized India Rubber.....	Inventor.....	American.
139		Charles G. Brush.....	Invents the Arc Light Lamp.....	Inventor.....	American.
140		William E. Sawyer.....	Incandescent Carbon Lamp.....	Inventor.....	American.
141		John A. Roebling.....	Designed the East River Suspension Bridge.....	Architect ...	American.

*Lived in this Century, but his invention was in 1792.

Chapter XXVII.—Historical Pseudonyms and Sayings.

1. "The Snow King"—Gustavus Adolphus.
2. "The Winter King"—Palatine Frederick, son-in-law of James I.
3. "The Marathon of Switzerland"—Morgarten.
4. "The Sea Beggars"—The Dutch.
5. "The first man in Europe and the second in France"—Louis XIII.
6. "The Nephew of his Uncle"—Augustus.
7. "First Gentleman in Europe"—Geo. IV. of England.
8. "Little Man in Red Stockings"—Emperor Leopold of Germany.
9. "Last of the Tribunes"—Rienzi.
10. "Madman of the North"—Chas. XII. of Sweden.
11. "The Silent One"—William I. of Netherlands.
12. "The Lost Dauphin"—Louis XVII. who suffered in prison two years and died.
13. "First of the Stuarts"—James VI. of Scotland.
14. "The Conqueror of Crecy"—Edward III. of Scotland.
15. "The Merry Monarch"—Chas. II. of England.
16. "The Conqueror of Blenheim"—Marlborough.
17. "The Philosopher"—Marcus Aurelius Antonius.
18. "The Pretender"—James III., son of James II.
19. "The Young Pretender"—Charles III., son of Jas. II.
20. "Battle of the Nations"—Leipsic.
21. "Best of the Georges"—George IV. of England.
22. "King Hal"—Henry VIII. of England.
23. "Citizen King"—Louis Phillipe of France.
24. "The Great Prussian Drill Sergeant"—Carlyle says, Frederick William I.
25. "Conqueror of Agincourt"—Henry V. of England.
26. "Queen Bess"—Elizabeth of England.
27. "Iron Duke"—Count Von Moltke of Prussia.
28. "Greatest of the Plantagenets"—Richard I. of Eng.

29. "King of Bourges"—Charles VII. of France.
30. "Good Queen Anne"—Anne Stuart of England.
51. "The Virgin Queen"—
32. "The Napoleon of Peace"— { Elizabeth of England.
33. "King of the French"—Louis Phillipe of Orleans.
34. "Prisoner of Ham"—Napoleon III.
35. "Grand Monarch"—Louis XIV. of France.
36. "Eugenie"—Empress of Napoleon III.
37. "The Do Nothing Kings"—Merovingian **line* of France.
38. "Corporal Violet"—Napoleon.
39. "Hero of Rocroi"—Conde of France.
40. "The Sailor King"—William IV. of England.
41. "Pride's Purge"—The soldiers under Col. Pride that shut Presbyterians out of Parliament.
42. "Hero of Marston Moor"—Oliver Cromwell.
43. "The Ironsides"—Cromwell's Troops.
44. "The Black Hole"—Calcutta Prison.
45. "The Black Prince"—Edward I. of England.
46. "Father Fritz"—Frederick I. of Prussia.
47. "The Sick Man"—Sultan of Turkey.
48. "The Horace of France"—Boileau.
49. "Upholsterer of Notre Dame"—Luxembourg.
50. "Hero of the Red Shirt"—Garibaldi of Italy.
51. "The Flower of Chivalrie"—E. Spenser says this of Sir Philip Sidney.
52. "The King Maker"—Earl of Warwick, England.
53. "I am the State"—Louis XIV.
54. "The Scourge of God"—Attila the Hun.
55. "Wisest Fool in Europe"—James I. of England, (Author, Sully of France.)
56. "Last of the Knights"—Maximilian of Germany.
57. "After Me the Deluge"—Louis XV.
58. "The Citizen King"—Louis Phillippe.
59. "The Little Corporal"—Napoleon.
60. "The Sword of Rome"—Marcellus.

**Line*, here means family.

61. "Book of the Dead," } Phahtokeps Ritual for the
62. "Dispensary of the Soul" } Soul after Death.
63. "The Egyptian Alexander the Great"—Thotmes III.
64. "Daughter of Sidon and Mother of Carthage"—Tyre
 (a city.)
65. "School of Greece"—Athens.
66. "Eye of Greece"—Corinth.
67. "The Seven-hilled City"—Rome.
68. "Hundred Gate Thebes"—Thebes of Egypt.
69. "The Religious Conqueror"—Constantine.
70. "The False Smerdis"—Gomates of Persia.
71. "The Egyptian Iliad"—Epic of Pentaur.
72. "The Sacred Mount"—Mons Sacer in Rome.
73. "Eldest Daughter of the Empire"—Venice in Italy.
74. "The Lost Tribes"—Ten tribes of the Israelites.
75. "Pearl of the East"—Princess Roxana of Persia.
76. "The Third Founder of Rome"—Caius Marius.
77. "The Blind Bard"—Homer.
78. "The Lame old Schoolmaster"—Tyrtaeus.
79. "The Theban Eagle"—Pindar.
80. "The Attic Bee"—Sophocles.
81. "The Mantuan Bard"—Virgil.
82. "The Light of Mankind"—Christ.
83. "The Lesbian Nightingale"—Sappho.
84. "Father of History"—Herodotus.
85. "The Great Commoner"—William Pitt.
86. "Aaron the Just"—Haroun-al-Raschid.
87. "Grand old Man"—W. E. Gladstone.
88. "The Washington of S. A."—Gen. Simon Bolivar.
89. "The Religious Conqueror"—Tiglath Pileser I.
90. "Hero of the Arabian Nights"—Haroun-al-Raschid.
91. "Conqueror of Babylon"—Inscription on Tiglathin-
 ins' Ring.
92. "The Conqueror of Babylon"—Cyrus of Persia.
93. "The Honest King"—Victor Emmanuel II.
94. "Delenda est Carthago"—Cato the Censor—said it of
 Carthage.

95. "Master, remember the Athenians"—Darius had his servant repeat this to him.
96. "The Rich King"—Croesus.
97. "Et tu, Brute"—Cæsar to Brutus.
98. "Head of the Army" (in Eng.)—Napoleon's Last Words.
99. "My Work is Done"—Cromwell's Last Words.
100. "I am the Rear Guard of the Grand Army"—Marshal Ney of France.
101. "Ah! Carthage, I behold thy doom"—Hannibal.
102. "Defender of the Faith"—Henry VIII.
103. "Thank God, I have done my duty"—Lord Nelson's Last Words.
104. "The Three Days of July"—Revolution of 1830 in France.
105. "Not angles, but angels"—Gregory said it of the English slaves.
106. "The 10,000 Immortals"—Part of Xerxes' Guards.
107. "Laws Written in Blood"—Draco's Laws for Athens.
108. "Rape of the Sabines"—Capture of wives by the Romans.
109. "The First Triumvirate"—Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus.
110. "The Second Triumvirate"—Augustus, Anthony and Lepidus.
111. "To free men, threats, have no power"—Cicero of Rome.
112. "Veni, vidi, vici"—Cæsar.
113. "I will send one of my old boots to govern you"—Charles XII.
114. "You are a bad imitation of Ulysses"—Solon to Pisis-tratus.
115. "Thou hast saved Rome but lost thy son"—Coriolanus to his mother.
116. "Morton's Fork"—System of begging for the church.
117. "The Divine Right of Kings"—Claimed by the Stuarts of England, and Bourbons, of France.

118. "The Ayrshire Plowman"—Robert Burns.
119. "A Novel without a Hero"—Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*.
120. "George Eliot"—Mary Ann Evans.
121. "In 1806 the 120th of the Cæsars became only Francis II., of Austria"—Francis held the Title of Cæsar of the Western Roman Empire, but Napoleon blotted the Empire out.
122. "The Ladies' Peace"—Treaty between Francis I., of France and Chas. V., of Germany, concluded by the King's mother and Emperor's Aunt.
123. "Better a drowned land than a lost land"—The cry of the Dutch when Leyden was besieged by the Spanish in 1574. They loosened the dykes.
124. "I do not intend to blush like Sigismund"—Charles V. when urged to break his pledge of safe conduct promised Martin Luther.
125. "Some bids are too big for any cage"—Ney was to bring back Napoleon to Paris in an iron cage, but fell into his arms.
126. "Varus, give me back my Legions"—Augustus, after defeat of Romans, 9 A. D.
127. "'Tis a sharp medicine, but a cure for all ills"—Walter Raleigh, when he felt the edge of the Executor's axe.
128. "Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my country, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs"—Thomas Wolsley, Henry VIII's. prime minister, after incurring the King's displeasure.
129. "The Five Good Emperors"—(1) Nerva, (3) Trajan, (3) Hadrian, (4) Antonius Pius, (5) Marcus A. Antonius.
130. "If you could see the cabbage I have planted you would never ask me to remount the throne"—Diocletian writing to Maximian who desired they should again become Emperors.
131. "With such soldiers I could conquer the world"—Pyrrhus said this of the Romans, his enemies.

132. "The Elgin Marbles"—Mythical Sculptures sent from Athens to London by English.
133. "Temple of the Sphinx"—The human-headed Lion Rock 190 feet, near Ghizeh.
134. "The Four Great Schools of Philosophy."—1. Academic; 2. Peripatetic; 3. Epicurean; 4. Stoic.
135. "I pride myself that no Athenian has ever had occasion to mourn on my account"—Pericles.
136. "His wisdom surpassed that of all the children of the East and of Egypt."—Solomon, the last King of Judea.
137. "It is easier to turn the Sun from its course than Fabricus from the path of honor"—Pyrrhus, the Greek General.
138. "The Cincinnatus of the West"—Lord Byron's Title for Washington.
139. "Lion of the North"—Gustavus Adolphus.
140. "Would that the people of Rome had but one neck, so I could cut it off at a single blow"—Emperor Caligula.
141. "I knew these Swedes would beat us at first, but in the end they will teach us how to beat them"—Peter the Great after the battle of Narva.
142. The King that "ate grass like an ox"—Nebuchednezzar.
143. "Who kept the Bridge in the brave days of old"—Horatius of early Rome.
144. "Madman of the North"—Charles XII., of Sweden.
145. "The Last of the Greeks"—Philopoemon.

N ^o	NAME OF BATTLE.	PARTIES FIGHTING.	No. TROOPS ENGAGED.	GENERALS.	DATE.	RESULT.
1	Marathon.....	Athenians.....	10,000	Miltiades.....	490 B. C.	Athenian Victory.
2	Syacuse.....	Persians..... Syracusans and allies.....	100,000	Datis & Artaphernes..... Gylippus, Demosthenes Nicias.....	413 B. C.	Athenians Defeated.
3	Arbela.	Athenians..... Greeks.....	35,000	Alexander.....	331 B. C.	Persians Defeated.
4	Metaurus.....	Persians..... Romans.....	70,000	Darius..... Livius and Nero.....	297 B. C.	Roman Victory.
5	Winfield-Lippe.	Carthaginians..... Germanic Tribes.....	30,000 (?)	Hasdrubal..... Arminius	9 A. D.	Romans Defeated.
6	Chalons.....	Romans..... Huns.....	15,000	Theodor and Aetius..... Attila.....	451 A. D.	Huns Defeated.
7	Tours.....	Franks and Gauls..... Mohammedans.....		Charles Martel	732	Mohammedans Defeated, (375,000 killed.)
8	Hastings.....	Normans..... Saxons.....	60,000	William.....	1066	Normans Victorious.
9	Orleans.....	French..... English.....	40,000	Harold..... Joan of Arc.....	1429	French Victory.
10	Armada.....	Spanish..... English.....	17,000	Drake, Howard & Raleigh..... 32,000 M. Sidonia.....	1588	English Victory.
11	Blenheim.....	French and allies..... Russians	56,000	Marlbrough and Eugene..... Talland and Marsine.....	1704	English Victory.
12	Pultowa.....	Swedes..... Americans.....	60,000	Peter the Great..... 24,000 Charles XII.....	1709	Russian Victory.
13	Saratoga.....	French..... Prussians.....	10,000	Gates and Arnold..... 6,000 Burgoyne.....	1777	English Defeated.
14	Valmy.....	English and allies..... Prussians.....	60,000	Dumouriez and Kellerman..... 125,000 Duke of Brunswick.....	1792	French Victory.
15	Waterloo.....	English and allies..... French.....	120,000	Duke of Wellington..... 69,000 Napoleon Bonaparte.....	1815	French Defeated.

Chapter XXIX.—Ancient History Recreations.

I. QUESTIONS ON EGYPT.

1. When and by whom was Egypt founded?
2. Describe the Hyksos and tell of their reign.
3. What Pharaohs built the pyramids? Who "refused to let the Israelites go?"
4. Name the rival cities and tell of their rise and decline.
5. To what different countries has Egypt been subjected?
6. What may be said briefly of Egyptian education and religion?
7. For what are they noted?

II. QUESTIONS ON CHINA AND INDIA.

8. For what are these people noted?
9. State the chief characteristics of their education and religion.
10. Who was Confucius? Chewangte?
11. Name the earliest dates in each country of which there is a record.
12. How did they regard other nations?

III. BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA.

13. What date marks the rise of Babylonia and Assyria?
14. Who was the first King of Assyria?
15. By whom was Babylon founded and when?
16. Give a brief description of Babylon, comparing its size with the present size of London.
17. Name three of Babylon's most noted rulers.
18. Name the rival cities.
19. Explain the Biblical quotation, "The hand writing on the wall."

IV. PHŒNICIA AND JUDEA.

20. For what were the Phœnicians noted?
21. When does the history of this nation begin?
22. Name the rival cities.
23. Where is Carthage? By whom founded? When?
24. What is the earliest date in Hebrew History.

25. What was the "Exodus?" When did it occur?
26. Name the greatest rulers of Judea.
27. Give the account of the division of the monarchy.
28. In what condition are the Hebrews today?

V. MEDO-PERSIA.

29. How did Media and Persia become one nation?
30. What Persian King had Daniel thrown into the "den of lions?"
31. Explain the saying, "As unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians."
32. Describe the Persian court.
33. Name three of the greatest rulers.
34. Give dates of Persia's rise, zenith and decline.
35. What religions had their birth in Persia?

VI. GREECE.

36. Who were the first inhabitants of Greece?
37. Recite the legend of the Trojan War.
38. What classes of people were there in Greece?
39. Name the three great law-givers of Greece.
40. Define the words tyrant and slave as formerly used.
41. What was ostracism?
42. When, where and by whom was the first decisive battle of the world fought, and what was the result?
43. Who pitted the largest army the world ever saw against Greeks? Where did he meet with unexpected opposition? Where finally defeated?
44. Who was Pericles?
45. What enabled Athens to withstand such a long siege in the Peloponnesian war?
46. What was "The retreat of Ten Thousand?"
47. Who organized the Macedonian phalanx? Give a sketch of his life.
48. What became of Alexander's Kingdom after his death?
49. When did Greece become a Roman province?
50. Note the contrasts in the education of the Spartans and Athenians.

51. Name four Greek historians.
52. Name four poets.
53. Name four of each of the leading orators, painters, sculptors and philosophers.
54. Name the four great schools of philosophy, giving authors and the dates of the founding of each.
55. For what *one* thing were the Grecians most renowned?
56. What cities were rivals?
57. Make a list of some of the greatest generals in chronological order.
58. What was the nature of their religion?
59. How did it in the modern era pass under control of Turkey, and how did it become free?
60. Who was Marco Bozzaris?
61. When and what was the result of the battle of Missolonghi?

VII. ROME.

62. When and by whom was Rome founded?
63. What two classes of people figured in Roman History?
64. Who was Cincinnatus? Horatio?
65. Give a short sketch of the early Brutus.
66. How many Kings had Rome in her early days?
67. Give their names.
68. What Carthaginian general invaded Rome? With what success did he meet?
69. Give a short sketch of each of the following men: Marius, Sulla and Cataline.
70. Who constituted the first triumvirate, and when was it formed?
71. State the results of the triumvirate, briefly.
72. Of whom was the second triumvirate composed, and when was it formed?
73. State the character of the men.
74. How was Anthony captured by his royal enemy?
75. What date marks the beginning of Imperial Rome?
76. Who is the central figure in all history, and who was emperor when he was born?

77. Who said, "I would that the Romans had but one neck so I might cut it off at a single blow?"
 78. Who lighted his gardens with "human torches?"
 79. Name the five "Good Emperors."
 80. What and when was the age of the Thirty Tyrants?
 81. How was Constantine converted to Christianity?
 82. When was the empire divided?
 83. Name the three great barbaric leaders who invaded Rome.
 84. Who was the last Roman Monarch?
 85. Name four of each of the leading poets, orators, historians and philosophers.
 86. Describe a gladiatorial combat.
 87. Name the six successive world empires.
 88. Of what did the Roman Education consist?
 89. Name the dates which might be taken for the beginning of Mediaeval History.
 90. Name the commanders and give the results of the following battles: Trasimenus, Zama, Phillippi and Actium.
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Chapter XXX.—Mediaeval History Recreations.

I. RACES.

1. What event marks the beginning of Mediaeval History? Give the date of the Dawn and of Modern History.
2. Who were the Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Burgundians, Vandals, Merovingians, Lombards, Anglo-Saxons and Huns, and where did each race settle?
3. Explain why it was that the barbarians were converted to Christianity.
4. Define monasticism and tell why it flourished in the middle ages.
5. What were the Romance tongues?
6. When and what were the happenings under the reigns of Justinian and Heraclius?

II. MOHAMMEDANISM.

7. Who was Mohammed?
8. What was the Hegira?
9. What three things did the Mohammedans ask of other nations?
10. Describe the battle of Tours.
11. How was the empire divided?
12. State briefly the effects of Saracenic Civilization.

III. CRUSADES AND CHIVALRY, ETC.

13. Who were the crusaders, and why so called?
14. What was the general effect of the crusades?
15. Define Feudalism.
16. Define Chivalry.
17. Describe a castle.
18. How were the lands held?
19. State the order of procedure in conferring knighthood.
20. Describe the Tournament.
21. What effect had these practices upon the manners of the people?

IV. RISE OF MODERN NATIONS.

22. Who was Clovis, Pepin the Short, and Charlemagne?
23. What conquests did Charlemagne make, and how was his kingdom finally divided?
24. Where did the Northmen wander in the middle ages?
25. Who ruled France in the middle ages.
26. In whose reign did absolutism triumph?
27. Describe the battles of Crecy, Agincourt and Orleans, (briefly.)
28. When was the French Monarchy consolidated?
29. How many conquests were made of England? Give dates of each.
30. Tell of the conquest of Ireland, Wales and Scotland by England.
31. What events mark the growth of a constitutional monarchy in England?
32. Why was the War of the Roses so called? Give date.

33. What *great* names are connected with French and English Mediaeval History?
 34. Compare the general condition of Germany with France and England.
 35. Name and give dates of the different dynasties in Germany.
 36. When was the "Great Interregnum?"
 37. Describe the House of Hapsburg.
 38. When did the Holy Roman Empire begin and end, and what was its condition in the Middle Ages?
 39. When does Switzerland's History begin?
 40. Name the three battles for Swiss Liberty.
 41. What was the condition of her government?
 42. Recite the legend of William Tell.
 43. Describe the growth of the Papacy.
 44. Who was the "last of the Tribunes?"
 45. How did it happen that so many Italian cities became independent?
 46. Name the chief of these cities, and tell something for which each is noted.
 47. Give a brief sketch of Joan of Arc.
 48. Who was John Huss? Sigismund? Maximilian?
 49. Name some inventions of the Mediæval Period.
 50. What was the condition of punishment in these times?
 51. How many and what dates might be taken as the beginning of Modern History?
 52. What inventions and happenings are clustered around these dates?
 53. Who introduced printing into England?
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Chapter XXXI.—Modern History Recreations.

I. OTHER COUNTRIES THAN ENGLAND.

1. What were the results of the wars of Charles VIII. of France?
2. Give results of the wars of Louis XII. in Italy.

3. What led to the Reformation?
4. Why were the reformers called Protestants?
5. What nations embraced the new doctrines?
6. What relation was Charles V. to Charles the Bold of Burgundy?
7. Name the rivals of Charles V.
8. Who was Loyola?
9. Give a sketch of the Guises.
10. Who was William the Silent?
11. What became of the different provinces of the Netherlands?
12. What became of William, Prince of Orange?
13. What noted descendant had he?
14. How were the Hapsburg dominions divided upon the death of Charles V?
15. Who was Solyman the magnificent?
16. Describe briefly the Turkish wars.
17. Describe the causes of the Thirty Years war.
18. Who was Wallenstein?
19. Who was Gustavus Adolphus?
20. What treaty closed the war?
21. What was accomplished by this war?
22. What countries made settlements in America?
23. Locate the principal or chief settlements of each country.
24. Why did Christina abdicate the throne of Sweden?
25. Who was Charles XII?
26. Give a sketch of the life of Peter the Great.
27. Tell of the dismemberment of Poland.
28. Who were the most influential Popes of Modern History?
29. Tell of Frederick the Great and the Rise of Prussia.
30. Describe the "War of the Austrian Succession."
31. Give a sketch of the reign of the Bourbons in France.
32. What was the policy of Cardinal Richilieu?
33. For what was Louis XIV. noted?
34. What followed Mazarin's death?

35. Give the causes and incidents (briefly) of the "War of the Spanish Succession?"
36. In what wars did Louis XIV. engage?
37. What possessions did France lose in the last war?
38. What led to the French Revolution?
39. What parties had they in this war?
40. Name some of the impetuous leaders of the French.
41. Name five generals of the Republic.
42. What dates mark the "Reign of Terror?"
43. What became of the royal family?
44. Give a sketch of Napoleon.
45. Who was Napoleon III?
46. Describe the Holy Alliance.
47. When did the Greek Revolution occur, and what was the result?
48. What Revolutions and wars occurred in 1848?
49. What was the seven years war? The seven weeks war? The seven months war?
50. Describe the Franco-Prussian war and give the results.
51. Mention all the chief recent modern events since this war.

II. ENGLAND.

52. What was done in England under the reign of Henry VIII.?
53. How many wives had he? Name them.
54. Describe his character.
55. Tell the story of Wolsley.
56. Who succeeded Henry VIII., and when?
57. Give a sketch of Somerset.
58. Who was lady Jane Grey?
59. Who was Mary Tudor.
60. Name the principal events of Queen Elizabeth's reign.
61. Give a sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh.
62. Describe the foreign policy of James I.
63. Of whom was it said, "He is the wisest fool in Europe?"
64. Who said it?

65. State the troubles between Charles I. and his parliament.
66. Who was Hampden? Strafford? Laud?
67. What parties had they in England then?
68. How long did the Civil War last.
69. What became of Charles I.?
70. Who succeeded him?
71. Give a sketch of Oliver Cromwell.
72. What bodies were called the Long and Short Parliaments?
73. When and what was the "Restoration?"
74. Describe the Gunpowder Plot.
75. What parties antedated the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and what parties have succeeded them?
76. When and under whose reign was the present Protestant version of the Bible translated?
77. Who were the "Pretenders?"
78. How did it happen that they were *only pretenders*?
79. Tell the story of the American Revolution.
80. Who succeeded Geo. IV.?
81. Describe the Crimean War.
82. Give a sketch of the British in India.
83. What was done by Warren Hastings, and who was he?
84. Who made the great speech against him?
85. Give a short sketch of the history of Australia.
86. What caused our second war with Great Britain?
87. Mention some recent events in English History.
88. Who is termed the "Grand Old Man?"
89. When did Queen Victoria come to the throne?
90. Who is the prime minister at present?
91. What did Cardinal Mazzini, the Italian patriot, say of the growth of liberty?

Chapter XXXII.—Answers to Questions on General History.

ANCIENT HISTORY—I. EGYPT.

1. Egypt was founded by Menes about 3700 B. C.
2. The Hyksos or Shepherd Kings entered Egypt about 1900 B. C., and conquered the country, ruling it until 1525 B. C. The country prospered exceedingly under their reign. They were called the "Shepherd Kings" because they were herdsmen and brought their flocks with them.
3. Khufu and his successors. Rameses II.
4. Memphis and Thebes. Memphis was the first capital—founded by Menes, and supplanted by Thebes which arose in the Xth dynasty. (Thotmes III. was from Thebes.)
5. Persia, Greece, Rome, Turkey, France and England.
6. They were learned in the arts and sciences, but extremely superstitious and irreligious. They worshipped the gods Osiris, (husband), Isis, (wife) and Horus, (son), the planets, animals and the Nile river.
7. Pyramids, Obelisks, Sphinxes, Statues, Hieroglyphics and Mummies.

II. CHINA AND INDIA.

8. Their policy of non-intercourse with other nations; reverence for their ancestors: the Great Wall; classics of Confucius; and memory cultivation.
9. They consider it a disgrace for a child to learn more than his parents knew, and they had four kinds of religion. In China, Confucianism or a following after the teachings of Confucius, Taoism or a system of reasoning, were both followed; while in India Brahmanism, as taught by the priest Brahma, was followed, and Buddhism, as presented by Buddha, is practiced in both countries.
10. (a) He was the greatest teacher of China and flourished

in the 5th century B. C. (b) Chewang-te built the great wall (215—204 B. C.)

11. China, 3000 B. C. India, 1500 B. C.
12. They regarded them as barbarians.

III. BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA.

13. Assyria, 1250 B. C. Babylonia, 625 B. C.
14. Tiglathinin.
15. Babylon was founded by Nimrod, a mighty hunter, about 4000 B. C.
16. Babylon was noted for her monuments, hanging gardens and aquariums. She was five times as large as London is now, and the admiration of the then known world.
17. Nabopolassar, Nebuchednezzar and Belshazzar.
18. Babylon, which was the seat of government until 1250 B. C., and rose again 625 B. C., and Nineveh, which was the capital from 1256 B. C. to 625 B. C.
19. Belshazzar, the last King of Babylon, held a great feast and amid the uproar of drunken revelry, a hand was seen writing on the wall in his room. The King was much astonished and sent for his astrologers and soothsayers, but none of them could explain the meaning of the words:—"Mene-mene-Tekel-Uphar-sin"—which were written. At last the King sent for Daniel and he interpreted it as follows: "The days of thy kingdom are numbered. Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting, and thy kingdom shall be divided among the Persians." That very night Cyrus turns the Euphrates from its course, enters the city and captures it.

IV. PHOENICIA AND JUDEA.

20. They invented the alphabet, and were noted as commercial people and traders.
21. About 1550 B. C.
22. Sidon and Tyre.
23. Carthage was founded in Africa on the Mediterranean

sea by Phoenicians from Tyre in 880 B. C.

24. The beginning of the Patriarchal Age, 2000 B. C.
25. The Exodus was the *going out* or the removal of the Israelites from Egypt. It occurred in 1491 B. C.
26. Saul, David and Solomon.
27. The division occurred in 975 B. C. and two of the tribes known as *Judah* accepted Rehoboam as their King, and had their capital at Jerusalem; and the other ten tribes known as *Israel* made Jeroboam King with their capital at Samaria. These last tribes were captured by Sargon and finally became known as the "lost tribes."
28. They are scattered over the face of the earth, being the most numerous in Russia and Austro-Hungary.

V. MEDO-PERSIA.

29. The Medes under Cyaxares were the leading nation at first, overthrowing Nineveh. Astyges, the son of Cyaxares, became the father-in-law of Cyrus of Persia, and Cyrus attended the King's court so much that he was liked by the Medes who revolted and were united into one nation under Cyrus with the Persians.
30. Cyrus, who captured Babylon (Darius of the Bible).
31. The Medes and Persians seldom, if ever, changed their minds in regard to either laws or customs. See Daniel VI—12.
32. It was as extravagant as the modern one of Louis XIV., but not so profligate. Wines were freely used. The King had upwards of fifteen thousand servants and attendants, besides numerous courtiers, and spies of every description, imaginable, almost.
33. Cyrus, Cambyses and Darius I.
34. 538 B. C.; 500 B. C.; 486 B. C. on until 330 B. C., when it becomes subject to Greece.
35. Zoroastrianism, which was the worship of Zoroaster as taught in the book, "Zend-avesta." It taught a system of dualism in nature, Ormazd being the God

of Light, and Ahrimann, the God of Darkness. They worshipped both of these Gods; Magianism, or the worship of the magicians; and the Ghebers or worshippers of fire.

VI. GREECE.

36. The Pelasgians, who were conquered and absorbed by the Hellenes.
37. Paris, the son of Priam, King of Troy, had seized Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and carried her off to his home. Agamemnon, the brother-in-law of Menelaus, together with a lot of Grecian warriors sails for Troy to avenge the wrong. They laid siege to Troy for nine years and finally took the city by the stratagem of the wooden horse. Achilles, Ajax, Ulysses, Nestor and Diomed were chiefs in this mythological war.
38. The Dorians and Ionians were the races of early Greece, and the Spartans and Athenians were the leading classes of later Greece.
39. Lycurgus of Sparta. Draco and Solon of Athens.
40. A tyrant, formerly, meant one who usurped power, and he might be either a good or a bad ruler. The word slave, simply meant a servant.
41. The word is derived from the Greek word *ostros*, a shell. When the people disliked a statesman, or general, they wrote his name on shells, and if a majority of the shells were written (i. e. with the name on them) on, the man whose name was so inscribed was banished for life, or for a stated period, from his country.
42. In 490 B. C. at Marathon, between the Greeks under Miltiades, and the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. The Greeks won a signal victory.
43. (a) Xerxes, King of Persia, who had 1,500,000 men. (b) At the pass of Thermopylae. (c) At Salamis, on water, and at Platea and Mycale on land, 479 B. C.

44. A noted ruler under the Athenian Leadership (479 B. C. to 431 B. C.)
45. The protection afforded by her walls and Persian gold.
46. The retreat of 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon who made a foolhardy expedition against Cyrus, the Younger of Persia.
47. Alexander the Great. He was the son of Philip of Macedonia, who already had all of the other Grecian states at his feet. Alexander became King when he was only twenty years old, (335 B. C.) and after he had dealt some of his crushing blows upon his rebellious subjects, he entered upon a world-conquering tour. He crossed the Hellespont with 35,000 men and in the decisive battles of Granicus, Issus and Arbela he defeated the Persians and took possession of their empire. He next conquered India, and was preparing to attack Carthage and Sicily when a sudden fever put an end to his military career. He died at the age of 32, having reigned thirteen years.
48. There was much contention among his generals for many years, but after the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C., it was divided as follows: Seleucus received Syria and the East; Lysimachus, Thrace and Asia Minor; Ptolemy, Egypt, and Cassander, Greece and Macedonia.
49. In 30 B. C.
50. The Spartans were taught to be adroit, skillful and cultivated bluntness. Their training was of a military nature. The Athenians were taught manners, rhythms, and harmonies and gymnastics. They cultivated a taste for the beautiful in nature and art.
51. Thucydides, Diodorus-Siculus, Herodotus and Plutarch. (Answers may differ on these questions as found in this book.)
52. Homer, Hesiod, Pindar and Aeschylus.
53. (a) The immortal Demosthenes, Pericles, Aeschines and Anaxagoras. (b) Zeuxis, Apollodorus, Parrha-

sus and Melanthius. (c) Phidias, Polyclitus, Myron and Praxiteles.

54. See page 28. Dates are 550 B. C., 350 B. C., 330 B. C., and 475 B. C. respectively.
55. *Bravery*.
56. Sparta and Athens, and Thebes and Corinth.
57. Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Alcibiades, Epaminondas, Agesilaus II., Philip and Alexander the Great.
58. They worshipped great imaginary gods, and about three thousand minor gods and goddesses. (See outline on Greece.) It was purely a mythological religion.
59. The Turks were trying to revolutionize the world and they took Constantinople in 1453 A. D. Greece revolted in the 19th century and became free by the assistance of England and France.
60. A Grecian leader in the war for independence against Turkey. He was killed at the battle of Missolonghi.
61. This battle was fought in 1824. The Greeks were successful, although their leader was killed.

VII. ROME.

62. It was founded by Romulus in 753 B. C.
63. The Patricians or nobles, and the Plebeians or common people.
64. (a) Cincinnatus was a plowman, who was waited upon by a committee from the Senaté which informed him that he was chosen to lead the armies of Rome and save his country. He did their bidding and saved his country, but could not be persuaded to remain at the head of affairs of State and went back to his plow. (c) Horatio, single-handed, held a bridge and kept the Etruscans at bay until the Romans had a chance to save themselves by swimming the Tiber.
65. He was one of the first consuls under the Republic in 509 B. C., and he sentenced two of his own sons to death for being traitors. He was killed in a battle

with the Etruscans, but the Romans were victorious.

66. Seven.

67. Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullius Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquin the Elder, Servius Tullius and Tarquin the Proud.

68. Hannibal. He was successful for a number of years, but was finally overcome by the odds against him.

69. When the Jugurthine war occurred, (110-109 B. C.) Marius was made consul, and Sulla, a bright but dissolute young man, was general. The general was to obey the consul, and the consul could not serve for a period longer than two years. They both violated these laws, and torn by internal strife, and harrassed by the barbarians, Rome entered into a civil war. At first Marius was expelled, and Sulla with his conquering legions captured Rome. Then Marius gathered a force of troops and he came back and took the imperial city, but died (88 B. C.) before Sulla returned from his conquering tour in Asia. Next followed a reign of terror for Sulla murdered 6,000 soldiers of the opposite party. After three years of dreadful rule he resigned suddenly, and died (78 B. C.). (b) Cataline was a dissolute nobleman who secretly attempted (63 B. C.) to overthrow the Roman government by assassinating the consuls. The plot seemed likely to succeed, until Cicero, the orator and lawyer, became acquainted with the facts, when prompt measures were introduced to stop it. Cataline died leading his rebellious citizens and Cicero, for his work, has been hailed as the "Father of His Country."

70. Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus; 60 B. C.

71. The other two got the wealth of Crassus, who was murdered while fighting in Parthia. Pompey and Cæsar acted in harmony for a time, but jealousies arose and Cæsar defeated Pompey gaining the throne.

72. Octavius, (Augustus) Antony and Lepidus. 31 B. C.
73. Lepidus was weak minded and soon disposed of by the others. Antony held out against his superiors, until the charms of the Egyptian Cleopatra subdued him, and Augustus or Octavius becomes another, if not a greater "Cæsar."
74. He was defeated at Actium in 31 B. C., and again at Alexandria where he killed himself.
75. 30 B. C.
76. Jesus who is called Christ. He was born when Augustus was emperor.
77. Caligula, one of the emperors.
78. Nero.
79. Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian and the two Antonines.
80. In 260 A. D., upon the death of Valerian, King of Rome, various fragments of the empire set up petty governments whose chiefs were known as the "Thirty Tyrants."
81. Constantine who had always been friendly to the Christians was marching into Italy with his army in 312 A. D., when he saw a light, and a flaming cross in the sky with the inscription on it, "In Hoc Signo Vinces" (By this sign conquer). He adopted the emblem, and was converted to Christianity."
82. Just after the death of Theodosius in 395 A. D.
83. Alaric, Attila and Genseric.
84. Romulus Augustulus, 476 A. D.
85. (a) Plautus, Virgil, Horace and Ovid. (b) Cicero, Seneca and the two Plinys. (c) Cato the Censor, Cæsar, Sallust and Livy.
86. These combats were advertised by public announcements, and on the day or the exhibition, decorations were profuse. Syrian perfumes were laden on the air and the gladiators, marched into the arena in pairs to the sweetest strains of music. When one was severely wounded by a lance or spear (or was thrown from his horse) he held up his forefinger as

a plea for life. A waving of the handkerchief meant mercy, and the extended thumb and clinched fist forbade hope.

87. 1. Babylonia-Assyrian. 2. Persian. 3. Grecian. 4. Roman. 5. Mohammedan. 6. Charlemagne's.
88. A study of the Greek and Latin authorities, Mythology, Architecture and Agriculture.—It was a *classical* education.
89. 1. Alaric in Rome, 410 B. C.—2. Battle of Chalons 451 B. C.—3. Downfall of Rome, 476 A. D.
- 90.

BATTLES.	GENERALS.	PARTIES AND RESULTS.	DATE.
1. Trasimenus.	Flaminius.....	Romans defeated by Carthaginians.....	B. C. 217
	Hannibal.....	Romans Victorious	201
2. Zama	Scipio Africanus.....		
	Hannibal.....		
3. Phillipi.....	Brutus and Cassius.....	Brutus and Cassius defeated.....	42
	Octavius and Antony...		
	Antony and Cleopatra.		
4. Actium	Octavius.....	Octavius victorious.....	31

Chapter XXXIII.—Mediaeval History.

I. RACES.

1. The downfall of Rome, 476 A. D.; 1100 A. D.; 1500 A. D.
2. (a) The ostrogoths were a powerful barbaric tribe in the east of Germany. (b) The Visigoths were in Western Germany. They were related to each other. (c) The Burgundians came from the north-east and settled in Central Europe. (d) The Vandals were a devastating tribe of Northern Africa. (e) The Merovingians were a weak Northern Germanic tribe. (f) The Lombards were from the East, and so called because of their long beards. They settled in Lombardy. (g) The Huns, after securing all Europe finally settled (some of them) in Hungary. (h) The Anglo-Saxons were descendants of the

Goths, and named from the sections in which they had settled. They settled and named Angle-land or England.

3. While they were carrying destruction with their arms wherever they went, they met the plain, common, humble followers of Christ, whose examples of piety touched the tender hearts of the barbarians; and the countries conquered with the sword, generally, conquered the conquerors with their *religion*.
4. The word is derived from the Greek, *monacho*, meaning a monk. It was the practice of the Catholic Church, of having monks assemble in groups or monasteries, for the purpose of spiritual education. By this means alone was the Bible, and all records of Christianity saved and promulgated. It flourished, therefore, because it was deemed a necessity.
5. The barbaric languages which were Romanized or Latinized. Such as the Italian, French and Spanish.
6. Under the reign of Justinian, the Emperor of the East occurred: (1) The adornment of his capital; (2) the writing of the Pandects, Codes and Institutes of Roman Law; (3) and the defeat of the Goths in Italy by his general, Belisarius. While Heraclius was on the throne was fought the battle of Nineveh (627 A. D.) and Persia was overthrown.

II. MOHAMMEDANISM.

7. He was an Arabian camel driver and was born in Mecca in 571 A. D. He called himself God's prophet and founded a new religion.
8. The *flight* of Mohammed from his place of nativity to Medina in 622 A. D. was called "Hegira."
9. The "Koran," tribute or the sword. Other nations must either accept their doctrines, pay them tribute or be put to death.
10. The Mohammedans had been successful in their world-conquering expedition, and marched northward from Spain. Here they met the Franks under Charles

Martel ("The Hammer") in 732 A. D. After a fierce and spirited battle in which 375,000 men were left dead on the field, the Mohammedans or Saracens met their first defeat, and the Pyrenees became the northern boundary of the Saracenic Empire in Europe.

11. The "Omniades" held Spain with their capital at Cordova; the "Abassides" ruled Northern Africa and Arabia from their capital at Bagdad; and the descendants of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, controlled Persia, Egypt and Mauretania.
12. At the time of the introduction of Mohammedanism, the other religions were almost lifeless, and the Christian Church, especially, was very weak. This accounts for their wonderful influence. They established schools at Cordova and Bagdad, and as all Europe was buried beneath the flood of ignorance, people from all parts of the world had to resort to these schools for education. They gave us Algebra, Arithmetic, and many other commendable things.

III. CRUSADES, CHIVALRY, ETC.

13. They were those Christians who desired to rescue the Holy Land of Palestine and the Tomb of Christ from the Moslems or Mohammedans. They used the cross as their emblem, hence they were called Croisaders or Crusaders, (i. e. followers of the Cross.)
14. Although the general effect was entirely different from the object in view, yet it was beneficial to Europe.
 1. The minds of Crusaders were enlightened by contact with customs, different from their own.
 2. They introduced, into Europe, sugar, silk and fine wheat from the East.
 3. Principalities, duchies and counties warred with each other after the crusading ceased.
 4. The Church's power increased.
 5. The Crusades brought chivalry.
 6. A rivalry arose between Italian free cities in regard to the Eastern

- trade. 7. Secret societies were fostered and encouraged.
15. Feudalism was that system by means of which knights and lords held their lands on condition of military service to the King, or chief, who granted them, and they in turn held vassals under them upon the same condition.
15. Chivalry was a training of skilled knights from boyhood. At the age of seven years, the boy became a Page and had certain duties to perform. When he was fourteen years old he became a Squire, and at 21 he was knighted if he had stood all the previous tests and performed the strict duties exacted of him.
17. It was usually a strong stone fortress on some high cliff inclosed by massive parapetted walls, encircled by ditches shining with towers.
18. The lands were held by the people at the will of their lords, vassals, fiefs or suzerains upon condition of service to them.
19. The candidate on bended knees took a vow to defend his lord's good name and to be his (lord's) man, to not shun any adventure in any war he might happen to be, and to protect women and all weak persons. He was then stricken on the neck with the flat side of the sword and dubbed a knight.
20. Lists were painted and gilded and hung with gorgeous tapestries. The combatants (knights clad in armor on horseback) appeared at the sound of music, and rushed towards each other with frantic fury. They were sometimes preceded by ladies who led them with golden chains. There were knights and heralds posted at places in the lists to replace broken lances and weapons, and to assist or raise unhorsed knights, and see that order was observed.
21. The effect of chivalry was to cause people to be more

polite, to make them respect weakness, and honor women.

IV. RISE OF MODERN NATIONS.

22. (a) King of the Franks from 487–507 A. D. (b) Pepin, the Short, was the son of Charles Martel and King of the Franks. (c) Charlemagne was the son of Pepin, conqueror of Italy and Germany, and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire from 800–814 A. D.
23. He conquered all that territory from the Baltic to the Adriatic Sea, and from the English channel to the East of Burgundy, and re-established the Holy Roman Empire.—800. At the Treaty of Verdun in 843 A. D. Lothair obtained Italy, Louis held Germany and the Rhine, and Charles the Bold, France. All these were his grand sons.
24. They went to Normandy in France, Russia, Greenland and Iceland.
25. The Merovingian, Carolingian, Capetian and Valois families.
26. In the reign of Louis XI.—1461–1483.
27. a. Crecy was fought between the English, under Edward III., and the French, under Philip VI., in France in 1346. The French were defeated. b. Henry V. of England defeated an army of French four times as large as his own, at Agincourt in 1415. The French were commanded by Charles VI. c. The English had laid siege to Orleans in 1429, but Joan of Arc, a simple, peasant girl who believed she was inspired of heaven to save her country, appeared at the head of the French army and the English retreated.
28. Under Charles VII., aided by Joan of Arc in 1422.
29. 1. Roman Conquest—79 A. D. 2. Saxon Conquest—about 400 A. D. 3. The Danish Conquest—1016 A. D. 4. Norman Conquest—1066 A. D.
30. a. Ireland was conquered by the barons of Henry II., 1154–1189, but rebelled and defeated the Earl of Es-

sex in 1589, and was again beaten by Ireton, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, in 1651. b. Wales was subdued by Edward I. in 1300 A. D. His son, Edward II., attempted to conquer Scotland, but such men as Wallace and Bruce proved too much for him and he was defeated. c. The Crowns were united under the monarch, James VI. of Scotland, who became James I. of England, in 1603.—Union of Parliament later.

31. 1. The war of the barons against King John, in 1215, and the obtainment of the "Great Charter." 2. The war of Parliament against the King, Charles I., led by Oliver Cromwell—1644-48. 3. The rise of the House of Commons from 1640 since. 4. The Granting of the Petition of Right—1628. 4. Bill of Rights—1689.
32. Two ladies, discussing the troubles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, exhibited White and Red Roses, respectively, to exemplify the purity of the one and the beauty of the other. It began in 1455 and lasted for thirty years.
33. 1. Charlemagne. 2. Joan of Arc. 3. Hugh Capet. Louis XI. 5. Richard I. 6. Alcuin. See p. 52.
34. France and England were almost continually at war with each other, while Germany struggled against the Barbarians in order to hold the title of "Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire," established by Charlemagne in 800.
35. Carlovingians, Franconians, Saxons, Hohenstaufens and Hapsburgs. (See outlines for dates.)
36. From 1253 until 1273.
37. It was named from Rudolph's Castle in Switzerland, and was proud, haughty and revengeful.
38. It lasted until 1807. (See Ans. to No. 34.) It was an empty honor, conferred on the weak rulers of Germany, in the middle ages.

39. In 1307, when a little band met and swore that they would have liberty.
40. Morgarten—1315. Sempach—1386. Nafels—1388.
41. Herindependence was acknowledged in 1648. The country at first comprised only eight cantons, or districts, but it now has 22 cantons. It became a republic, and such a one that no nation dared to tread upon its rights.
42. William Tell was put in prison and his son was arrested. Gessler, the Austrian governor, told Tell if he would shoot an apple off his son's head, at the distance of 100 paces, he (Gessler) would grant them both liberty. Tell was very skillful with the bow, but he hid an arrow in his vest that he might shoot Gessler, should he hit his boy, Tell hits the apple, but Gessler, discovering the hidden arrow, put him in prison again. One time after this, they were in a boat on a stormy lake, and Tell's chains were unloosen that he might steer the boat, when he jumped out of a rock, hid and shot Gessler, killing him.
43. The monasteries kept alive the lights of learning, because they were peaceful, did acts of devotion, furnished homes for the oppressed, practiced benevolence, and restrained feudalism when it was too much for even the Kings. The gift of Pepin, the Short, made the pope a political prince; the crusades strengthened the papal power; and the belief that the world would come to an end in 1000 A. D. all increased the power of the Papacy.
44. Rienzi, the Roman Patriot.
45. When the Roman Empire was destroyed, it began to crumble, and the strongest cities had to prepare for a struggle for existence against the barbarians.
46. Florence, the birthplace of Amerigo Vespucci; Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus; Venice, built on seventy-two small islands.
47. She was the daughter of a peasant and believed that

God had inspired her to save the French. Leaving home, she entered the army and led it to victory against the English. She had the Dauphin crowned King of Rheims, and declared that her mission was ended; but the silly King insisted that she must remain with the army. She was captured by the English, and burned at the stake in 1431 at the age of 20. She foretold, amid the flames, that the English would soon meet with disasters.

48. a. A protestant reformer of Bohemia. b. Emperor of Hungary and Bohemia. c. Emperor of Germany before the Reformation.
49. The inventions of gunpowder, printing and the mariner's compass. (See tables for authors, &c.)
50. They were extremely severe. Heretics were burned at the stake, which was the punishment for severe crimes, and was always administered by almost all religious denominations and rulers.
51. 1. 1453—Close of the "Hundred Years War." 2. Downfall of Constantinople. 3. 1491—Expulsion of the Moors from Spain. 4. 1492—Discovery of America. 5. 1500—As a general date including all these events.
52. Deliverance of France; War of the Roses; Conquest of Granada; Printing of first book by Gutenberg; The Tudor family comes to the throne of England; Vasco DeGama doubles the Cape of Good Hope; Savonarola is burned at the stake; Charles VIII. invaded Italy; and Chivalry becomes obsolete.
53. William Caxton.

Chapter XXXIV.—Modern History.

II. OTHER COUNTRIES THAN ENGLAND.

1. They gave the French a thirst for conquest for which Italy suffered often, and led to acquaintances which

resulted in Philip, heir to the Netherlands, marrying Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, while Catharine, Joanna's sister, married Arthur of England, and became heir to the British crown, upon the death of Henry, brother of Arthur.

2. He was at first successful, but committed such brutal outrages, and his best general Gaston de Foix having been killed at Ravenna in 1512, he was defeated.
3. Wealth and undisputed power had probably led the church into some abuses, and some men thought and felt that the Popes were not true representatives of Christ.
4. The Diet of the Church at Spires, 1529, declared that no changes from the doctrines and worship would be allowed, and the German princes and cities that *protested* against this were termed Protestants.
5. Denmark, Sweden and a part of Germany and Switzerland, the Netherlands and England.
6. He was the great grand-son of Charles the Bold of Burgundy.
7. See p. 57.
8. Ignatius Loyola was a Spanish cavalier, who had once been wounded in battle. He led a counter-influence for the Catholic church against Luther by founding the grand order of *Jesuits*.
9. The Guises were descended from the Dukes of Lorraine. Mary married James V. of Scotland, and her daughter, Mary, married Francis II. of France. Hence they had a wonderful influence, at the Scottish and French courts, against the English. The Duke of Guise defended Metz against Charles V. who had an army of 100,000 men, and he captured Calais. He has been accused of being the chief promoter of the massacre of St. Bartholomew—1572, and he seized Paris itself at one time. Henry, the heir to the French crown, invited him to a conference and had him stabbed to death.

10. William, Prince of Orange, in the Netherlands.
11. In the war for the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," William attempted to unite them all together but failed. The Ten lower provinces were however united to the seven upper ones in 1814.
12. He was murdered in his own house by a hired assassin of Philip II., of Spain in 1584.
13. His grandson, William, who married Mary, daughter of James II., of England, and headed the Revolution of 1688, winning the English crown.
14. His brother, Ferdinand, became emperor of Germany and Duke of Austria; and Philip obtained Spain and the Netherlands, yet they acted in concert.
15. He was the ruler of Turkey and the great Mohammedan leader of Modern Times.
16. Solyman had captured Cypress and alarmed all Europe. The Spanish and Venetians succeeded in defeating the Turks in the battle of Lepanto, 1571. Solyman's death caused a lull in the wars as his immediate successor, Selim, was a weak monarch; but when Mohammed II. had murdered his nineteen brothers in order to gain the throne, he, of course, renewed the war, and at Kerestes, in 1596, 50,000 Christians were slain. They, the Mohammedans, were, however, beaten, and Bohemia and Hungary were relieved from paying them tribute.
17. The crowns of Bohemia and Hungary were resigned to Ferdinand of Styria. The Bohemians revolted against Ferdinand and chose Frederick the Palatine, and son-in-law of James I. of England, as their king. See p. 61.
18. He was the Imperial general and leader of the Catholic forces and was never defeated until he met Gustavus Adolphus. He was assassinated under orders of the emperor for treason,
19. He was the Protestant King of Sweden, who led his troops to victory against the famous Wallenstein at

Lutzen in 1632. He died amid the victorious shouts of his soldiers.

20. The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

21. 1. It brought the religious wars on the continent to an end; 2. granted religious freedom; 3. recognized the independence of Switzerland; 4. and Holland; 5. and gave Alsace to France; 6. and Pomerania to Sweden. The causes were forgotten.

22. Spain, Portugal, England, France, Holland and Sweden.

23. 1. The Spaniards settled in Mexico, S. A., Cuba, Hayti and the Phillipines; 2. The Portuguese in Brazil and various islands; 3. The English in Virginia, Mass., N. H., Conn., R. I., N. C. and S. C., Georgia and Guiana; 4. The Dutch in New York, Guiana, Java and Spice Islands; 5. The French in Canada, Guiana and La.; 6. The Swedes in Delaware.

24. She was only six years old when Gustavus Adolphus her father was killed. She displayed remarkable ability, but no steadiness of purpose, and became tired of governing, so she resigned in favor of her cousin Charles X., and spent the rest of her life in aimless wandering.

25. Charles XII. of Sweden was a grandson of Charles X. He came to the throne in 1697, at fifteen years of age. His enemies attempted to take advantage of his youth and divide his kingdom, but in two weeks he defeated the King of Denmark. Russia had besieged Narva with 80,000 men, and he went to its relief with only 8,000 Swedes and beat *them*. Next he crushed Poland, placing Stanislaus Leczinsky on the throne, and driving Augustus the Strong into Saxony. Imagining himself a second Alexander he invaded Russia, but was defeated at Pultowa in 1709, and killed in a siege in Norway before he reached home in 1718.

26. He became joint-king with his demented half-brother, when he was ten years old. At the age of seventeen

he siezed the crown for himself—1689. He went to England, Holland and other countries and learned the art of ship-building, and observed everything that could be of any use to his country. He desired an outlet on the Baltic sea, and entered into a coalition with Poland and Denmark, to dismember Sweden. Charles XII. was more than successful against Peter at first, but the Russians learned lessons from his defeats, and finally succeeded in routing the Swedes at Pultowa, and raised Russia from a fourth rate to first rate power. He died in 1725, and was succeeded by his wife, Catherine I.

27. Catherine II. of Russia attempts to secure Poland, but Austria and Prussia interfered and they agreed to divide it into thirds. This was done in 1772. The Poles under Kosciusko struggled fiercely but were beaten by overwhelming odds, and the most disgraceful act ever perpetrated in the annals of history was committed by the greedy trio.
28. Leo X., Gregory XIII. and Pius IX.
29. His grand-father, the elector of Brandenburg was humored by the Emperor, and crowned as King of Prussia. Frederick the Great came to the throne in 1740, and having an inherent genius for war, he entered the "War of the Austrian Succession," and the "Seven Years War"—1756-63, and by so doing he placed Prussia among the leading powers of Europe.
30. In 1740, Maria Theresa became heir to the Austrian throne by the "Pragmatic Sanction" arranged by her father, but other claims caused Prussia, France and Spain to war against Great Britain and Holland. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 closed the war and left Frederick in possession of Silesia.
31. Henry of Navarre, as Henry IV., was the first Bourbon. Louis XVI. the last one in successive order, was beheaded in 1793. Louis XVIII. "tackled" the

throne two or three times, but Napoleon I. interfered with his regal robes, as did Napoleon III. with another Kingdom. The Last Bourbon on the throne was Charles X.—1824–30. The Bourbons like the Stuarts of England, believed in the “Divine Right of Kings” and were obstinate and cruel at times. The Revolution of 1830 placed Louis Phillippe on the throne and since that time no Bourbon has applied for the situation.

32. He had three things to accomplish, viz: to destroy the Huguenots; subdue the nobles; and humble the House of Hapsburg or Austria. Under his regime, Louis XIII. became the “first man in Europe.” though he was only the “second man in France.”
33. He was noted for his false ideas of glory, his independence of ministers and reckless extravagance.
34. Louis XIV. became his own prime minister, and was sole master of France for fifty years.
35. The King of Spain, Charles II., had willed his dominions to the grandson of Louis XIV., who accepted the crown in his (grand-son's) behalf. Other countries feared that the union of two such powerful nations would endanger Europe, so England, Holland and Austria formed a Grand Alliance to prevent it. They espoused the cause of Archduke Charles of Austria, but in the midst of the war, he became Emperor of Germany, so now they feared *one* as much as the *other*. The Treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt in 1714 closed the war, after twelve years of fighting by which nothing was gained or lost in principle.
36. See p. 62.
37. She lost Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay in America, and all she had claimed of the Spanish Netherlands.
38. See p. 67.
39. Jacobins, Cordeliers, Girondists, Royalists and Terrorists.

40. Danton, Marat and Robespierre.
41. Pichegru, Hoche, Jourdan, Moreau and Dumouriez.
42. That period from June 2, 1793 to July 28, 1794.
43. The Queen fled to England, but the little son Louis XVII. died after two years suffering in prison. Romance has pictured him as coming to America.
44. He was born on the island of Corsica in 1769, and attended a military school at Brienne, in France, when he was only ten years old. He was resolute, quarrelsome and gloomy, but proud, a genius and a favorite with his teachers. He entered the army as a lieutenant and first distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon. He married Josephine, widow of Beauharnais, who was executed, and obtained command of the army of Italy in 1796. He was successful in this campaign and afterwards defeated Austria. All Europe soon trembled at his power, for monarchies crumbled and Kings tumbled at his command. Victories succeeded each other, thick and fast, until all Europe met him at Leipsic in 1813, where he was defeated and banished to the island of Elba. He escaped the guards, and in one hundred days from the time of his banishment, was back again, and met the allied armies under Wellington at Waterloo in 1815, but was beaten only because his marshal Grouchy failed to appear on the scene of action. He was again banished to an island—St. Helena—where he died in 1821. Had he not made some flagrant mistakes, the map of Europe might today present different boundary lines to our vision.
45. He was a nephew of Napoleon I. and by means of a revolution, he became the chief officer of the second republic, which being changed to a monarchy made him King—1848–71.
46. Alexander I., Czar of Russia, proposed to the five great powers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and Great Britain that they “Remain united in true broth-

erly love; govern their subjects as parents; and maintain religion, peace and justice." This was nice, but a spirit of Liberalism as opposed to Absolutism, under despotic monarchs, arose and led to the revolutions of 1848.

47. It occurred in 1823 and lasted until 1830. The Greeks became independent of Turkey, and a Prince of Denmark was placed on the throne.
48. 1. The Italians rebel against Austria. 2. The Hungarians led by Kossuth revolt. 3. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein rebel against Denmark. 4. The Revolution in France. 5. The Chartist in England. 6. The Revolution in Germany.
49. a. The war of Austria, with France, Russia, Saxony, Sweden and Poland as allies against Prussia to recover Silesia. England alone aided Prussia.—1756–1763. b. It was Prussia and Italy against Austria, this time, and Austria was defeated and shut out of the German Empire.—1866. c. The war of Prussia and other German states against France in 1870–1871, in which France was defeated, and the King of Prussia became Emperor of Germany.
50. France desired to perpetuate German divisions, and Napoleon III. imagined himself a second *Bonaparte*, and the French shouted "on to Berlin." The Battles of Weissenburg, Worth, Courcelles, Thionville and Gravelotte were all German victories, and Napoleon surrendered 80,000 men at Sedan, and his general, Marshal Bazaine, 180,000 at Metz. Thus France, which held Europe in awe, under one Napoleon for 197 months, lay at the mercy of one nation under another Napoleon, in seven months.
51. 1. The Pope ceases to be a temporal prince, because the states of the Church were added to Italy.—1878. 2. Turkey grants religious toleration in 1878. 3. Wilhelmina, the child queen, succeeds her father William III. as ruler of the Netherlands.—1890.

4. *Alexander II. of Russia is assassinated in 1881.
5. The Edict of 1890 against the Jews.
6. The Famine of 1890-92.
7. Japan becomes a Constitutional Monarchy.—1889.
8. China and Japan war with each other.—1895.
9. The Russo-Turkish war of 1878.
10. The Graeco-Turkish War of 1897.
11. Italian and Abyssinian affairs.—1897.
12. Rebellion of Cuba and Philipines.—1897-1898.
13. War between United States and Spain.—1898.
14. Death of Hon. W. E. Gladstone.—1898.
15. European intervention in the Orient.—1898.
16. Dewey's victory at Manila.—1898.

II. ENGLAND.

52. The wars with Francis I. and Charles V. The breach with the Catholic Church, and domestic troubles.
53. See p. 60.
54. He was full of whims, obstinate and extremely cruel and ungenerous.
55. Cardinal Wolsley, his prime minister, was authorized to procure a divorce for him from Catharine—No. 1—so he could marry Anne Boleyn, but the King, suspecting his fidelity, because the matter was delayed, had him arrested for treason. He died while on his way to prison, broken-hearted.
56. Edward VI. in 1547.
57. The Duke of Somerset became regent for Edward VI., who was only ten years old. The Duke of Northumberland an arch-enemy to Somerset persuaded the King to have him executed and set aside his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, and let *his* cousin receive the crown.
58. This cousin, see 57, to the Duke was Lady Jane Grey, a beautiful and accomplished girl, who was proclaimed Queen against her wishes, and she and Lord Dudley, her husband were imprisoned and executed for treason.

*The same year Garfield was assassinated.

59. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon, and married her cousin, Philip II. of Spain.
60. 1. The defeat of the Invincible Armada—1588. 2. The Independence of Holland. 3. Re-establishment of Protestantism. 4. Increase of Commerce. 5. Her numerous Favorites. 6. The "Augustan Age" of Literature for the English. 7. Drake sails around the Globe. 8. Hawkins traces the coast of Guinea. 9. Formation of the East India Company. 10. Colonization attempted by Raleigh in Va.
61. He was one of Queen Elizabeth's favorites, and made the first attempt to colonize Virginia. He introduced smoking into England, and potatoes into Ireland. He seems to have incurred the displeasure of the Sovereign, and was imprisoned for thirteen years, during which time he wrote a "History of the World." King James I. released him and sent him to S. A. for gold, but Raleigh found none, so he was vexed, and had him beheaded.
62. It was weak and effeminate. He courted favors of Spain, refused to help his son-in-law, the Elector-Palatine of Germany, when England clamored for war, and Great Britain for a period ceased to be the leading nation on the continent.
63. This was said of James I. of England.
64. Sully, the great French statesman.
65. The King attempted to establish absolutism as it was in France, and in 1628 Parliament wrested from him the Petition of Right, which curtailed the sovereign's power. Charles disregarded all his promises and for eleven years ruled like Louis XI. No parliament had been convoked, and when the Scotch invaded England the King had to succumb and call a parliament. This was his "Waterloo," for the parliament brought his famous advisers to the block, and even the proud Charles himself mounted the scaffold in 1649.

66. [a.] Hampden was the first parliamentarian general and a cousin to Oliver Cromwell. [b.] Stafford and Laud were advisers of Charles I., and were executed by parliament for their cruel punishments.
67. The adherents of the King's cause were called *cavaliers*, and those who advocated the cause of Parliament were called *Roundheads*.
68. Four years—1642–48.
69. He was beheaded in 1649, as a result of his defeat by parliament.
70. Oliver Cromwell who was styled the Protectorate of the Commonwealth.
71. He belonged to that sturdy independent party of the Puritans or Roundheads, and trained his army after his own plan. Besides training his "Ironsides," he organized parliament in 1653. He had beaten the King's forces, and made himself master of England. His reign caused England to be respected and honored abroad, but it was not popular at home. He died in 1659 on the anniversary of his famous battles of Dunbar and Worcester.
72. [a.] The Parliament which Charles I. called together, sat for thirteen years—1640–53, and was really not dissolved for twenty years, 1660. [b.] The Parliament which Charles I. called in order to get "ship-money." It met April 13, 1640, and only sat two days, being dissolved by the King.
73. It occurred in 1660 when Richard, the son of Oliver Cromwell resigned the Protectorate, and General Monk of Scotland marched to London, and under his protection the "Long Parliament," discharged by Cromwell, met and issued writs of election for a new one, and dissolved itself. The new parliament met and proclaimed Charles II. King.
74. Some of the Catholics being much persecuted under James I.'s reign, headed by Guy Fawkes, hid thirty-six barrels of gunpowder beneath fagots of fire-

wood, and it was supposed that they intended to blow up parliament. A discovery was made in time to avert the calamity.—1605.

75. a. Royalists and Parliamentarians; b. Tories and Whigs; Conservatives and Liberals.

76. It was translated in 1611 in the reign of James I.

77. *Upon the death of James II., 1688, his son, James III., desired the crown and was styled the "Old Pretender," and this *son's* son—Charles III.—was termed "Young Pretender."

78. Because of the fact that the "Revolution of 1688-9" brought William of Orange, who had married Mary, a daughter of James II. to the throne. She was older than young James and they changed the law of succession so it would put a Protestant on the throne. In 1745, the "Young Pretender" was defeated at Culloden Moor, and the Stuarts were never heard of again.

79. After the French and Indian War in 1763, the English troops were stationed in America to protect Canada from again falling into the hands of the French. These troops were to be supported by the Americans and added to this was the great taxation placed upon the colonies by the mother country. The people south of Canada, under the leadership of Washington, assisted by the French, gained their independence, and became United States of America. The Treaty at Paris of 1783 closed the war and England acknowledged the country to be free.

80. His brother William IV—1830-37.

81. †In 1884, Czar Nicholas of Russia attempted to capture some Turkish territory on the pretext of aiding the Greek Christians to obtain certain holy places in Jerusalem. England and France became allies of Turkey, and laid siege to Sebastopol in the Crimea. In the battles of Balaklava, and Inkerman, they

*Read Lochiel's Warning by Thomas Campbell

†Read Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."

worsted the Russians so much that they begged for peace, relinquishing all the territory conquered on the Danube.—1856. The East India Company began to settle India in 1612.

82. The native soldiers in the English service in India revolted because their cartridges were greased, as this was an insult to their religion. The massacres of Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow followed. The English succeeded in quelling the mutiny in 1859, and the East India Company turned the affairs of government over to the Queen, who in 1876 took the title of "Empress of India."
83. He was born in 1738, and was made Governor General of India. To meet the expenses of a war carried on against Hyder Ali, a Mohammedan warrior, in 1780, he expelled a rich native King of Benares from his dominion and confiscated his revenues. He afterwards resigned his office; was tried on the charge of malfeasance in office; acquitted at the trial; and granted a pension of \$20,000 per year. He died in 1818.
84. The famous orator Edmund Burke.
85. It was colonized by English convicts in 1788 at Sydney. Gold was discovered in 1851, and immigration poured in rapidly until there were soon eight colonies all subject to England. Australia and the neighboring islands of New Zealand, Tasmania and the Fijis have all acknowledged Queen Victoria as their sovereign. They are now 3,388,000 square miles in extent and have a population of 3,500,000 souls.
86. The "*Impressment* of American Seamen," and the "Right of Search" to get them as practiced by the English. French Jealousies.
87. See p. 72.
88. William E. Gladstone.
89. 1837.
90. Lord Salisbury.

91. "No power can exterminate the seeds of liberty when generated in the blood of brave men."

JUL 7 1898

Errata.

Page	10.	Byzanitum	should be	Byzantium.
"	21.	Overthrow	" "	overthrows.
"	23.	God, Good	" "	God of Good.
"	26.	Arbella	" "	Arbela.
"	29.	Dionysus	" "	Dionysius.
"	31.	Sophodes	" "	Sophocles.
"		Themistodes	" "	Themistocles.
"	32.	Russia [12]	" "	Prussia.
"	33.	Umbr-aus	" "	Umbrians.
"		Sabeins	" "	Sabines.
"		Tarquin the Proud—one King omitted.		
"	34.	Benevutum	should be	Beneventum.
"		Tiebia	" "	Trebia.
"		Caunae	" "	Cannae.
"	40.	Planutus	" "	Plautus.
"	48.	Bufus	" "	Rufus.
"	53.	Latfu	" "	Latin.
"	56.	War [1-4]	" "	Wars.
"	59.	1358	" "	1558.
"	70.	Bazane	" "	Bazaine.
"	78.	Bleuhem	" "	Blenheim.
"	80.	15th	" "	18th.
"	88.	bids [125]	" "	birds.
"	92.	bccame [48]	" "	became.

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